The Columbian.

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REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman of the Republican County committee, the Republican convention assembled in the Court House on Monday, August 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Primary election had been held on Saturday afternoon preceding, and as the call was for a convention to nominate two members of Assembly, and a coroner, but little interest was manifested and a small vote was polled, but the attendance at the convention was large, every district in the county being fully represented.

H. A. McKillip, county chairman called the meeting to order, and directed A. W. Duy, secretary of the committee to read the call. This was done, and then the list of districts was called and credentials presented. The following is a list of delegates :

ROLL OF DELEGATES.

DIST.

Beaver,—C. B. Noetling, Philip Rabuck.
Benton Boro.,—F. S. Smith, Peter Heddons.
Benton Twp.,—J. E. Edson, Harry Sands.
Berwick N. E.,—Jenkin Evans, H. F. Traugh.
Berwick S. E.,—C. D. Eaton, J. R. McAnall, sub. J. U. Kurtz.
Berwick N. W.,—R. S. Bowman, W. B. Wright, sub. Jas. Lee.
Berwick S. W.,—Eli Sherwood, Wm. Stiffnagle.
Bloom 1,—A. B. Grotz, sub. C. W. Brown, G. E. Wilbur, sub. J. C. Brown, W. U. Jury.
Bloom 2,—Daniel Sterner, Benjamin Gilmore, Ray Swentzell, Robert Coffman, sub. A. W. Duy.
Bloom 3,—I. Hagenbuch, W. D. Beckley, J. Ralston, sub. J. L. Townsend, Boyd Evans, John Cadman.
Bloom 4,—S. H. Harman, B. F. Hicks, J. Tierney, sub. Clark Kashner.
Briarcreek,—Isaac Martz, A. B. Lynn.
Catawissa Twp.,—Wm. Witmer, Chas. Gaumer.
Catawissa Boro.,—A. L. Rinard, J. B. Waters, A. J. Guie, C. S. Waltz, C. E. Geyer.
Centralia 1,—Walter Haws, John Goldsworthy.
Centralia 2,—Geo. Davis, David Keller.
Centre,—Z. T. Fowler, W. F. McAlister.
Cleveland,—C. R. Kreisher, Alex. Wardrope.
Conyngham E. N.,—Thos. McGinley, James Casey.
Conyngham W. N.,—Jas. Kostenbauder, E. E. Straub.
Conyngham W.—Robert Taylor, John Boghart.
Conyngham S. W.—G. W. Shaffer, John Pitts, sub. Peter Lenahan.
Conyngham S. E.—W. Donlavey, Anthony Gerity.
Fishingcreek, E.—J. J. Mather, S. J. Harrison.
Fishingcreek, W.—S. B. Crouse, J. F. Trump.
Franklin,—J. Kostenbauder, C. E. Mensch, sub. Thos. Mensch.
Greenwood, E.,—J. H. Johnson. Jacob Rantz.
Greenwood, W.,—Norman Parker, P. K. Patterson.
Hemlock,—Geo. Dent, Willits Beagle.
Jackson,—Z. A. Butt, E. J. Sones.
Locust,—J. C. Wintersteen, C. S. W. Fox.
Madison,—R. G. Greenly, John Converse.
Main,—W. R. Rifelderfer, C. R. Keiser.
Mifflin,—D. H. Huttenstein, A. B. Yohe.
Millville,—J. C. Christian, W. H. Eves.
Montour,—Geo. W. Mears, W. M. Monroe.
Mt. Pleasant.—C. L. Sands, H. F. Pursel.
Orange,—J. P. Crawford, Chas. Conner.
Pine N.,—J. L. Eves, A. Bennett.
Pine S.,—W. H. Hayman, R. M. Potter.
Roaringcreek,—I. W. Cherrington.
Scott E.,—W. Hopper, F. H. Ringrose.
Scott W.,—M. L. Keller, J. E. Zeigler
Sugarloaf, N.,—Ezra Stephens, C. E. Veits.
Sugarloaf, S.,—J. N. Pennington, R. E. Hess.

R. S. Bowman of Berwick was unanimously elected chairman of the convention. S. H. Harman, and C. S. W. Fox were elected secretaries. A. W. Duy was elected reading clerk.

The chair announced that the next business was the nomination of two candidates for Assembly. J. C. Brown named Ambrose Goldsworthy of Centralia, and John Goldsworthy of Centralia named H. A. McKillip. Both were declared duly nominated. William Griffis of Centralia was nominated for county surveyer.

The list of committeemen was then called over.

F. S. Smith of Benton offered the following :

WHEREAS, At the preliminary Republican Convention in May provision was made for Judicial Conferees from this county and

WHEREAS, there was at that time no candidate for President Judge then known to the Republican voters of this county, and

WHEREAS, this Convention, being the regular annual Convention of the Republican party, and fresh from the people, be it

Resolved, That Hon. J. U. Kurtz and D. A. Beckley, Esq., are approved as Judicial Conferees and are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of James Scarlet, Esq., as the Republican candidate for President Judge of this 26th Judicial District.

This was seconded by D. E. Keller of Centralia and then J. C. Brown asked the chair to read the rule relating to the registering of candidates 30 days before the convention. On being informed that Mr. Scarlet had not so registered the chair declared the resolution out of order. D. E. Keller appealed from the decision, and C. E. Geyer moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called for by E. E. Straub, but the chair paid no attention to this and put the motion on the question of adjournment. The ayes were loud and the nays were louder, but the chair decided that the ayes had it, and decided the convention adjourned. There were loud calls for Scarlet, and he appeared from the law library. It was evident that he had a good many friends in the house, and he was received with loud applause.

Scarlet made a speech of about a half hour in which he roundly scored the gag law that had been applied to the convention, and concluded by saying that he is a candidate for President Judge, and that he will carry the banner into Columbia county.

In reponse to calls, Charles Chalfant Esq., of Danville made an address on patriotism.

Huntington Valley Camp.

Huntington Valley campmeeting, near Shickshinny, opens Tuesday evening, August 23. Wednesday will be Epworth League Day with a fine program. Monday, August 29, is Old Folks Day, a special feature at Huntington Valley. Rev. B. F. Dimmock, of Grace Church, Harrisburg, will be the Sunday morning preacher. Rev. R. H. Gilbert, with his pictorial sermons, will have charge of the childrens' hour. Prof. Jas. M. Black will lead the singing and Rev. J. C. Grimes will conduct the young people's meetings. The ministers of the Danville and Wyoming districts will attend in large numbers under the direction of Dr. W. W. Evans, presiding elder. The well furnished boarding hall is prepared to accommodate all who come. Busses meet all trains at the Shickshinny station.

The festival given by the S. C. Creasy Sunday School Class, in Hess Grove, Rupert, Tuesday evening, was very largely attended. The low price of 15 cents for a ride and ice cream seemed to catch the people, and they went down by the hundreds. Another feature, which, no doubt attracted a good many was the excellent concert given in the grove by the Bloomsburg Band.

But the pleasure of the occasion was somewhat marred, for many people, owing to the lack of conveyances to bring them all home. Fifteen cents for a ride down and back and ice cream and cake beside is indeed reasonable, but when you pay 15 cents to ride down, get no ice cream or cake and have to walk back, its not quite so nice. The writer can bear evidence to that.

John S. Williams & Son last week sold the double house on Eighth Street belonging to Sam H. Harman to W. L. Demaree. They also disposed of the C. M. Creveling property in Magee Row to Sam H. Harman. On Tuesday they sold the C. B. Robbins house on Leonard Street and twelve vacant lots in the village of Eyersgrove to Sam H. Harman.

Bishop Lee of the A. M. E. Church, of Pittsburg, will preach in the A. M. E. Church on First Street Friday evening at half past seven.

CRUSHED BENEATH CAR WHEELS.

Joseph Casey of this Town Meets a Tragic Death.

Joseph Casey, aged seventeen years, the oldest son of our townsman Michael J. Casey, was instantly killed on the railroad a short distance above the P. & R. Depot at Danville Tuesday night. A little after seven o'clock Tuesday evening, he and a companion, Hope Penman boarded a freight train on the D. L. & W. Railroad with the intention of going to Rupert to attend a festival, but the train did not stop at Rupert and they were compelled to go on to Danville. Arriving there, they went over to the Reading railroad to board another freight train and ride back to Rupert. When the train came along it was going at a lively rate of speed, and it is said the boys were warned against attempting to jump it but neither heeded the warning and both reached for the grip and step. Penman was successful in boarding but Casey missed his hold and was hurled violently on the station platform. Arising, he remarked, "must try again for I have to get home to go to work in the morning," and then attempted to board the caboose, which was at the rear of the train, excepting the pushing engine. What caused him to fall is not known, but he was seen to plunge down between the caboose and the engine and the latter's monstrous wheels to pass directly over him. His abodomen was torn open, back bone, jaw and neck broken, and his right foot and left hand cut off.

Witnesses of the accident at once notified the firm of John Doster & Sons, and the lifeless and mangled body was taken to their undertaking rooms.

Acting Coroner Bare of Danville, viewed the body and decided that no inquest was necessary.

The father as soon as he received word went down, and brought the remains up on the early train Wednesday morning.

Joe was a bright boy, of good habits, and a favorite among his companions. The heart-broken family have the sympathy of all.

The funeral took place from St. Columbia's Catholic Church this morning at nine o'clock conducted by Rev. A. J. McCann.

Fourth Annual Race Meet of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen.

With the month of August comes the Race Meet of the "Bloomsburg Wheelmen." This year on the 20th of August they will hold their Fourth Annual Meet on the Grounds of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, and bids fair to far excel all previous meets, which have always been standard in the quality of races and attendance. The program with an aggregate of over $400 in prizes, all being diamonds, follows :

1, Class Race, time 2:45 ; 2, One-half Mile Open ; 3, Trick Riding ; 4, Two Mile Lap Race ; 5, Special Race, local ; 6, One Mile Open ; 7, Match Race, Krick and McMichael ; 8, Trick Riding ; 9, Three Mile Handicap.

The match race between Krick and McMichael, two of the best riders in the state, is creating widespread interest and promises to be the greatest ever seen in this vicinity. It will be a one-mile race, each contestant to choose his own pacemakers, and one, at least, and quite likely the other, will use quads as pace. The track, which is a good one with an unobstructed view, will be put in the best possible condition and all expect to see the record go to two flat, or under.

All wheelmen and their friends are invited to be present at the Club House on the evening of the 19th. There will be a band concert and every one served with a lunch, free.

The operation of the new stamp tax will put an end to the practice of endeavoring to conceal the purchase price of a piece of property by stating it at "one dollar and other valuable consideration." The full consideration will have to be set forth in the deed in order that the instrument may bear the proper number of stamps and that the purpose and intent of the tax law may not be illegally evaded.

James Scarlet Esq., of Danville came up and attended the Republican convention on Monday. He has secured the endorsement of Montour for President Judge but Columbia County will endorse Evans of Berwick.

BAR MEETING.

The undersigned, members of the Bar of Columbia County, impressed by the conviction that a selection for the President Judge for the next ten years in this Judicial District, is of transcendent importance to the Public, and observing that the ordinary agencies for the nomination of a Candidate or Candidates, do not in this instance, promise to succeed in giving to the people harmonious and desirable results, do agree to confer together upon the selection of a Judge who shall be competent, independent and impartial, who shall be free from faction, "without friends to reward or enemies to punish" and, if possible, wholly unconnected in position or interest with past or present controversy or dispute upon the question of the Jndgeship for this District, and take such action as a majority of those present at such conferenee shall judge to be advisable, prudent, wise and necessary to secure or aid in securing the selection of a President Judge.

H. A. McKillip, C. E. Geyer, W. D. Beckley, C. J. Fisher, C. A. Small, R. R. Zarr, J. Howard Patterson, S. B. Karns, A. N. Yost, H. V. White, Robert S. Howell, Ralph R. John O. B. Mellick, Wm. H. Magill, Clem R. Weiss, Charles C. Evans, James L. Evans Sterling W. Dickson, John G. Freeze, N. U. Funk, C. B. Jackson, B. Frank Zarr, C. W. Miller, Paul E. Wirt, L. E. Waller, John M. Clark, G. M. Quick, Guy Jacoby, John G. Harman, C. C. Peacock, W. A. Evert. Robert Buckingham, C. R. Buckalew, Grant Herring, George E. Elwell, W. H. Rhawn, A. W. Duy, Edward J. Flynn.

At ten o'clock, Wednesday, the meeting of the Bar called for that hour, to consider the question of the Judgship, assembled. Nobody could find the key to the grand jury room, and the court room was opened for the meeting :

Present—Mr. Freeze, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Small, Mr. Miller, Mr. Buckalew. Mr. Waller, Mr. Harman, Mr. Funk, Mr. John, Mr. Duy, Mr. Quick, Mr. Geyer, Mr. Mellick, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Rhawn, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Beckley.

Mr. Rhawn moved that Mr. Buckalew be chairman which was agreed to. On motion, Mr. Waller and Mr. Freeze were chosen secretaries.

The chairman called for the reading of the paper signed by the Bar. Paper read by Mr. Freeze with the names of the signers—as printed above.

Mr. Buckalew stated the object of the meeting. After some further conference between those present.

On motion of Col. Freeze, seconded by Mr. Miller it was unanimously

Resolved : That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee (of which he shall be chairman, and to consist of such number as he shall determine), to act for and represent us in the conference which must take place, and enable us to present for endorsement by the people of this district, a man competent and eminently fitted to serve as President Judge. On motion.

Resolved : That this committee shall not exceed seven members.

On motion. Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
L. E. WALLER.
Secretaries.

Various cities and towns throughout the state are contemplating a general celebration in honor of the many victories gained by our army and navy. In Philadelphia committees have been appointed to make preliminary arrangements, and the same steps have been taken in several other places. It has been suggested that the President name the day and that every state in the Union join in making it a grand demonstration, and show the other nations of the world how well the American people appreciate the unstinted bravery of her gallant soldiers and sailors.

The Republican bosses in town are not conducting things to the liking of the party. This is evidenced by the adverse comment being indulged in by some of the party voters concerning the methods by which the convention was run on Tuesday. That "they have troubles of their own" is very apparent.

The diagram for Saturday's big race meet is open at Bidleman's book store.

BUY
SUITS
SHOES
HATS
SHIRTS
NECKWEAR
TRUNKS
TELESCOPES

In fact anything in the store

AT COST

as this business will be positively closed out.

GIDDING & CO.

Stephen Mensinger and William Holler, two prisoners, who have been living on the staple fare at the jail for some time past, took advantage of the supper hour at the jail Saturday evening, and while the authorities were eating, escaped by way of the cellar. Mensinger is the young fellow who stood trial here for the murder of his father, but was being held this time on a charge of stealing a bicycle. Holler is charged with robbing a store and postoffice at Mt. Grove. On Monday Sheriff Black received a letter from Holler, which stated that he was at his home at Nuremburg, and that his wife and six children, being in destitute circumstances, he thought it his duty to go to work and provide for them. He concluded the letter by saying that he would be on hand for trial. Mensinger has not yet been apprehended.

Commodore Schley woke up one fine morning recently to find himself the recipient of over a thousand letters. The missives came from all classes and contained requests for coat or cap buttons, autographs or "any old thing" the commodore would see fit to give. There were bundles of poems and pieces of music dedicated to the gallant sailor, advertisements with his picture on them and letters from societies named after him. One of the most pleasing communications was a set of engrossed resolutions from his native town in Maryland. The "cranks" were heavy contributors.

Catharine Masters, daughter of James Masters, of Sereno, died Monday morning about two o'clock of dropsy and heart disease. She had been a patient sufferer for several months. Funeral services were held at the house at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and interment made in the cemetery at this place. Her age was about 56 years.—Millville *Tablet*.

Miss Freda Rabb gave an evening party Thursday night in honor of her guest Miss Daisy Case of Hyde Park, Scranton. A very pleasant evening was passed in playing games, music and friendly intercourse. Refreshments were served.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

We clip the following wedding notice from the Wilkesbarre *Record*.

The groom is well known in this town having learned the printing trade in the Republican office. He is a son of P. W. Mellick of Light Street.

"The marriage of W. S. Melick and Miss Marie P. Vose of this city took place Tuesday afternoon in the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church at Shickshinny, Rev. Mr. Mickey being the officiating clergyman. Only a few near friends witnessed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a traveling costume and was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Melick left for a short wedding tour. The bride is an estimable young lady and quite popular among her associates. She graduated from the City Hospital nurses' training school in the class of '96. The groom also enjoys an extensive acquaintance. He has been for several years a valued employe of the *Record*, being the linotype machinist of the composing room."

Judge Tuley, of the Illinois circuit court, has decided that the express companies must pay the 1 cent revenue tax, but in Williamsport the companies continue to make their patrons pay it, says the Williamsport *Sun*. In regard to the company's strongest contention —that the rates had been increased and that it did not ask consignors to pay the tax—the court said : "An express company has no right to arbitrarily increase its charges when the intent of such action is plainly to make the public pay the tax which the congress of the United States intended it to pay."

The local telephone exchange will soon be kept open all night. Other towns, no larger than Bloomsburg have had all night service for several years past but there has never been any necessity or demand for it here. The Company has decided however, to keep the office open, and in a short time it will be possible to converse with other towns, over the phone at all hours of the day and night.

E. S. M'Killip, who joined the Volunteer Corps, has been appointed an orderly of the regiment. They left New York last week for Porto Rico.

THE FALL OF MANILA.

A CABLEGRAM RECEIVED FROM GEN. MERRITT ANNOUNCES IT.

Gen. Augustin Was Dismissed. It is Said That He Was Displaced August 5 by Gen. Jandemes, Our Troops Entered the City Last Saturday.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Further particulars in regard to the fall of Manila announced yesterday are as follows:

General Merritt has telegraphed that Manila has surrendered and that the American flag flies over the city.

He gives no details.

The cabinet yesterday was informed of Consul Wildman's dispatch to the late department announcing the arrival of General Augustin at Hong Kong and the rumored surrender of Manila.

Later the short dispatch came from General Merritt confirming the news and announcement that the American flag was flying over the city, but no details were given.

There was great satisfaction expressed among the members of the cabinet at the news, and at the fact that Manila had fallen before the peace protocol had been signed or known at Manila.

The capture of Manila as a cabinet officer expressed it, greatly simplifies the work of the peace commission and places the United States in a better position than before to demand the cession of enough territory to enable us to hold the city, if not the whole island.

Spain Hears of Surrender.

Madrid, Aug. 17.—The government has been notified by the Spanish consul at Hong Kong of the surrender of Manila.

It is not yet aware of the manner in which the surrender was effected.

It is now known, from semi-official sources, that the government knew yesterday that Manila had capitulated on Saturday, after General Jandemes had taken over the command from General Augustin and the latter had been authorized to quit his post and to embark on a foreign warship for Hong Kong.

Manila apparently capitulated because of lack of food, the population and garrison having suffered the greatest privations.

The cabinet has decided to order General Blanco and all other Spanish generals in the Antilles to remain at their respective posts until the evacuation is completed.

General Wesley Merritt, it is reported here, took the greatest precautions in order to prevent the insurgents from interfering with the capitulation of Manila or approaching the city.

The Manila press fears that the surrender may affect Spain's position in the negotiations for the future government of the Philippines.

Waiting for the News.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The information contained in Consul Wildman's brief message aroused intense interest, but created no surprise among those officers who received it. For two or three days news of the fall of Manila had been expected. The last dispatches received from Admiral Dewey and General Merritt indicated that it was their purpose to force a surrender of the city as soon as possible.

It was believed that they joined in a note to General Augustin, demanding the surrender of Manila and threatening to make a combined sea and land attack upon the city unless the demand was acceded to.

As soon as the protocol was signed last Friday afternoon dispatches were sent to both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt via Hong Kong. On Saturday the British steamer Australian left Hong Kong for Manila bearing the dispatches from this government.

Augustin Dismissed.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—General Augustin, according to a dispatch from Hong Kong, dated yesterday, was dismissed from his post as captain general of the Philippines on August 5.

General Jaudemes was ordered to take over the command at Manila.

The dispatch adds:

"The Americans notified the authorities at Manila that a bombardment by sea and land would commence at noon on August 9. The city surrendered on the 13th and the American flag was hoisted forthwith.

"The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom on parole. The judiciary and the administrative offices are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards. The insurgents remain outside the town."

Augustin's Escape.

Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—It was rumored here last night that Manila had surrendered, but no news was obtainable from the Spanish consul.

The officials of the Manila cable are anxiously awaiting permission to repair.

A cable steamer is now at Singapore awaiting instructions.

Governor General Augustin refused to speak. The German consul was called upon and he informed the correspondent that the outskirts of Manila were bombarded by the Americans and that the city surrendered. No damage was done to the city proper, only the outskirts being bombarded. The date of the bombardment was unknown to the German consul, who refused to say more.

General Augustin told a lady that Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila in an hour. The Spaniards declined to surrender and Dewey began the bombardment and the Spaniards hoisted a white flag.

General Augustin immediately jumped into a German launch, which was in waiting, and went to the Kaiserin Augusta, which sailed before the bombardment was concluded.

The bombardment occurred on the 13th.

Perry Belmont Resigns.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Major Perry Belmont has tendered his resignation as major and inspector general of the United States volunteers. It will take effect on the 20th inst., and was caused by a rush of other business.

COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

Those for Porto Rico and Cuba Chosen by the President.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The president has appointed the two commissioners to adjust the details of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico under the terms of the peace protocol. They are as follows:

For Cuba: Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. Butler.

For Porto Rico: Major General John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William W. Gordon.

This list is in line with the latest of the premature guesses at its composition. With the exception of the name of General William Washington Gordon, the other commissioners have been so much in the public eye of late that little needs to be said about them. General Gordon is, however, probably the president's personal choice, and his career has many points of interest. He is a native of Savannah, Ga., and a graduate of Yale, where he was a classmate of Judge Henry E. Howland of New York and of Stewart L. Woodford. On receiving his degree he returned home and entered business as a cotton merchant. He entered the Confederate army May 1, 1861, and served till the close of the war, first as a lieutenant in Stewart's cavalry in Virginia, then as captain and inspector of Mercer's infantry brigade on the coast of Georgia, then as a captain and adjutant in Wheeler's cavalry in the Carolina campaign. In October, 1865, he resumed his old business in Savannah. In the interval since then he has served six years in the Georgia legislature and been senior officer of the state militia, in that capacity commanding his troops four separate times in the suppression of mob disorders. As he had yellow fever in November, 1854, he was considered an immune, and, in a measure, certainly proved it by remaining in Savannah through the fearful epidemic of 1876, nursing the sufferers. He is a prominent member of the Savannah Benevolent Association, is vice president of the Merchants' National Bank, and ex-president of the Cotton Exchange of Savannah and was a delegate to the Indianapolis sound money convention.

At the outbreak of the present war, when the best military appointments were going to civilians here and there, the Georgia delegation in Congress decided to invest their share of the patronage in another man. The president, however, regardless of this action, appointed Gordon a brigadier general on the strength of his personal record. The general declined the honors of commanding a division preparing for service in one of the northern camps, in order to be sure to see service at the front. He then expected to go with General Coppinger to Porto Rico by the end of June or the first of July at the latest. This is the sort of spirit which always has pleased the president, and it is not surprising that he has now taken pains to make up to General Gordon in belated honors for the disappointment of some of his ambitions earlier in the war.

TROOPS WERE DISORDERLY

And Gen. Shafter Was Obliged to Order Them Into Camp

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16.—General Shafter to-day ordered the Second volunteer regiment of immunes to leave the city and go into camp outside. The regiment had been placed here as a garrison to preserve order and protect property.

There has been firing of arms inside the town by members of this regiment without orders, so far as known; some of the men have indulged in liquor until they verged upon acts of license and disorder; the inhabitants in some quarters have alleged loss of property by force or intimidation, and there has grown up a feeling of uneasiness if not alarm.

General Shafter has therefore, ordered this regiment to the hills, where discipline can be made more severely rigid.

MUSTERING OUT TROOPS

List of the Regiments Before the Cabinet

Washington, Aug. 17.—The war department officers have prepared a list of volunteer regiments which will be mustered out of the United States service immediately.

The list, as completed, was sent to the White House for consideration by the cabinet.

The organizations included in the list comprise about 40,000 men.

The muster out will probably include the 201st, 202d and 203rd New York regiments, now stationed at Hempstead, L. I. The list includes all the infantry regiments that were organized under the second call.

Food for Our Troops in Manila

Washington, Aug. 17.—A contract for a half million dollars' worth of fresh beef and fresh vegetables has been awarded to a firm in Australia by our consul at Melbourne at the instance of the war department.

The supplies are intended for the troops at Manila, where the beef will be delivered frozen, and the vegetables sufficiently chilled to preserve them. The contract calls for 2,500 tons of meat, and the acceptance of both articles will be by inspection on delivery. It is estimated that the supplies will last the 20,000 troops under Merritt for three months, at the end of which period the local sources of supply may be available.

Col. John Hay Accepts

Washington, Aug. 17.—Ambassador Hay, at London, has accepted the office of secretary of state when Secretary Day shall resign, to become a peace commissioner, under the terms of the protocol.

Big Orders for Cartridges

London, Aug. 17.—The Kynoch Company of Birmingham is reported to have received an order for 10,000,000 military cartridges, to be properly delived to the government of the United States.

Dominion Won Again

Beaconsfield, Quebec, Aug. 17.—Dominion won the race yesterday, the third in the series for the Seawanhaka cup, defeating the Amiercan boat Challenger easily.

THE RED CROSS.

The associate society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia, is making strenuous efforts to secure sufficient supplies to fill a steamer, to be sent to the suffering as a contribution from Pennsylvania. This steamer will sail about August 15, and will touch the several ports nearest to the encampments in the Southern States, and distribute supplies where needed. Thence it will continue its voyage to the camps in Cuba and Porto Rico. So long as the Army and Navy of the United States are in need of supplies of any kind, the Society will endeavor to meet all demands. Thus far, in this war, with the exception of the assistance given to starving refugees from Santiago by Miss Clara Barton, the effort has been directed toward the amelioration of the unsatisfactory condition existing in the army.

In foreign lands the Red Cross Society has been represented by its own agents and hospital ships, its work has surely been creditable. In our home camps supplies have been distributed through the efficient system of the National Relief Association as well as directly. These two organizations are in hearty sympathy and intend to co-operate wherever this will effect the best results.

That there is at present very urgent need for more than we can send seems to be undisputed. That this need, in case peace were declared to-day, would continue for months, and for a short time increase, is acknowledged by the press and the government. As soon as this war, which has brought suspense to so many homes and unspeakable sorrow to others is declared ended, and may that day be near at hand, all the territory now in dispute must be garrisoned, each Cuban and Porto Rican town must have its regiment. The islands in the Pacific, for months, will be occupied by 50,000 of our brave men. In all these islands fever is epidemic, and beyond any doubt, large numbers will be stricken.

Does any one dispute the statement that the ordinary army, commissary and hospital do not afford adequate comfort and attention to men, who have offered themselves in their country's service, and who have left comfortable homes and genial climates for the discomfort, trials, temptations and dangers of army life, and have gone into the most depressing climate imaginable?

When the war is a memory, and every calamity soon becomes a thing of the past, when the excitement of war news and harrowing accounts of suffering, no longer presented to us by the daily press, fail to act as a stimulus on the general public to offer its contributions of money and goods, then will suffering continue and the death lists swell.

Momentous questions must be determined in Cuba and elsewhere, and until they are settled, our armies must be maintained there. It is too much to ask citizens of this Commonwealth to continue to double their contributions so that the Societies engaged in the work will be able to give the boys—for most of them are mere boys—those few comforts with which they are continually surrounded at home.

The Society of the Red Cross appeals to the heart of every sympathetic man and woman in this state for co-operation. The Society assures you that each mite contributed actually does feed an army lad ravenously hungry, who for months has lived on coarse army fare; or, does help to supply changes of bed clothing and those other things, so essential to ordinary comfort in hospitals. If letters from the army are indicative of the gratitude of the boys, on their return, those who have co-operated in the work will be thankful that they had an opportunity to do so much for them.

Funds as well as the following articles are urgently needed:

Large and small contributions of money.

Salt pork, corned beef in barrel, codfish hard cured, mackeral in kits, smoked beef and hams, bacon, canned salmon, smoked sausages, Indian or corn meal, flour, oatmeal, cracked oats, wheat in any form, barley, canned vegetables of all kinds, canned fruit of all kinds, dried fruit, such as apples, prunes, apricots, etc., and dried corn, barrels of onions, potatoes, beans, rice, salt and ship biscuit, beef extracts, bovinine, etc., soups, malted milk, condensed milk (Eagle Brand, or high grade), evaporated cream, wines, grape juice, lime juice, clam bouillon, raspberry vinegar, coffee, tea, cocoa, and general groceries, jellies, preserves and jams.

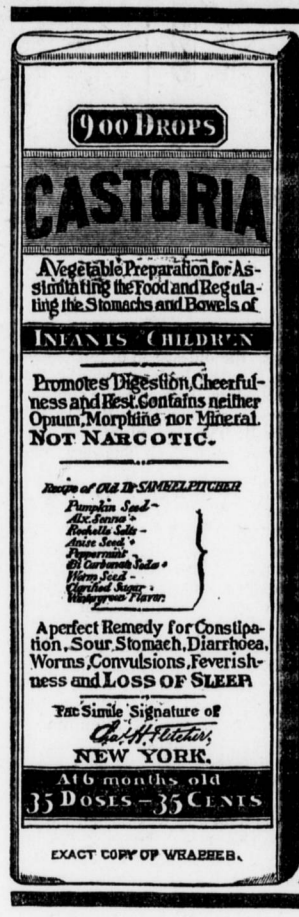
Disinfectants of every discription, quinine pills and general drugs, ointments, salves, Phenol Sodique, Gauze of all kinds, absorbent cotton, surgical antiseptics, general hospital stores, and soaps.

Bed clothing for hospitals, pajamas for soldiers, canvas and carpet slippers for use in hospitals, mosquito netting, palm leaf fans, towels, absorbent and Turkish, soft handkerchiefs, bandannas very desirable.

Clothing, new, suitable for Summer wear, made as plainly as possible, for children of 5 years and upwards, and women and men.

The Society will receive donations of supplies at 1501 Chestnut Street, and contributions of money may be sent to William Hill, Treasurer, 308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The success of this effort depends upon the generosity of the people of City and State. Unless there is a hearty co-operation the effort will not meet with its maximum success. The response thus far, has been sufficient to justify our belief in the ultimate success of the plan.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CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"Don't borrow trouble." Buy

SAPOLIO

'Tis cheaper in the end.

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

Camp Elections.

Governor Hastings thinks that elections can be held in the camps of the Pennsylvania soldiers and the returns properly made for about $10,000. This money will be raised by private subscription, the subscribers depending on reimbursement on the next legislature. The executive is unwilling to call an extra session, costing from $150,000 to $200,000, to make a $10,000 appropriation. Commissioners will be appointed to bring the returns from the camps.

To Punch Passengers' Faces.

Exceedingly odd transfer tickets have just taken effect on all the lines of the United Traction Company, at Reading. At the top of the transfer to the right there are seven faces inclosed in a circle about one-half inch in diameter. The first face is that of a young man, clean shaven. Next is one wearing a mustache, then comes the portrait of one having side whiskers. Another has a full-grown beard, and the next has a small beard. The last two faces are of women, one being young and the other somewhat advanced in years. Now when the conductor issues a transfer the idea is that he shall size up the recipient and "punch" any one of the above faces that he or she resembles. This will be done to make sure of enforcing the rule that "transfers are not transferable."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Apples for the Complexion.

The secret of a bad complexion is often a bad digestion; we frequently trace that to an inactive liver. Dieting is the most valuable means of cure; one of the best remedies for a sluggish liver is cheap and pleasant. The best liver regulator for people of sedentary habits—and those are chiefly the ones whose complexions are muddy—is to be found in apples, eaten baked if they are not well digested when eaten raw. A physician once told me that he attended the pupils of a well-known boarding school, and among them was a country girl whose complexion was the envy of all her associates. He found that she was a very light eater at her meals, but that she had a peculiar custom of taking a plate of apples to her little study in the evening and eating them slowly as she prepared her lessons. This was her regular practice. Some of the other girls in the school took it up, and the doctor stated that, as a result of his personal investigation, he found that the apple-eating girls had the best complexions of any in the school.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 27 to September 3, good to return until September 5, inclusive, *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

8-11-2t.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY!

and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .20
Eggs per dozen	.14
Lard per lb	.08
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1 00
Oats " "	40
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.00
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	.90
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.50
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	.95
Chop "	.95
Middlings "	.95
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C.
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

8-4-4t.d.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

Who Foots the War Expense?

Quay's candidate for governor, William A. Stone, is a patriot. Candidate Stone wants the people to uphold McKinley and the war against Spain.

Well, are they not doing it? and if not, who is?

It requires money to make war on a grand scale and this money can be obtained by taxation only.

Is there any war tax? Yes. Who pays it? The plain, common people. Don't the brewer pay his share? No. It is paid over the bar by the beer drinkers.

Don't the rich tobacco firms pay their share? No. It is paid by the small dealers, smokers, chewers and snuffers. Don't the rich monopoly express companies pay their share? No. It is paid by the senders of express packages.

Don't the telegraph companies pay their share? No. It is paid by the sender of messages.

Don't the wealthy bankers pay their share? No. It is paid by the maker of bank checks.

Don't the tea merchants pay their share? No. It is paid by the drinkers of tea at the rate of 10 cents per pound.

Don't the taxes fall upon any of these rich nabobs?

No. A Republican congress, of which William A. Stone is a member, did not pass that kind of a tax bill.

Who are under dogs in the war anyhow? The under dogs are the farmers, small traders, laborers and mechanics, both in Spain and in this country, who foot all the bills and furnish the fighters, while the dons and dudes do all the shouting and get all the glory and the spoils.

Don't the dons and dudes pay taxes and fight? Nit!—Johnstown *Democrat*.

Provisional Guard.

The recruitment of the seventy-two companies of infantry, three batteries of light artillery and three troops of cavalry for the National Guard of Pennsylvania is virtually completed. General orders are being prepared by Adjutant General Stewart amending previous orders so that instead of organizing three regiments of eight companies in each brigade there will be two regiments of twelve companies each.

These regiments will be numbered and assigned as follows: The Seventh and Eleventh regiments will be attached to the Second brigade, the Seventeenth and Twenty-first to the Second brigade, and the Nineteenth and Twentieth to the First brigade. The batteries and troops of cavalry will be designated and assigned as follows: Battery D and Second troop. Philadelphia city cavalry, to the First brigade; Battery F, at Phoenixville, and second Governor's troop at Harrisburg, to the Third brigade, and battery E, at Pittsburg, and second Sheridan troop, at Tyrone, to the Second brigade.

The Seventh regiment will comprise two companies at Wilkes-Barre, and one each at Williamsport, Sunbury, Hazleton, Wanamie, Plymouth, Pittston, Shickshinny, Tunkhannock, Meshoppen and Allentown. The Eleventh regiment will be made up of three companies at Scranton and one each at Reading, Lancaster, Carlisle, Easton, York, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Honesdale, and Pottsville.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

A Hint for Next Winter.

A neighboring county has a young man, who by pulling a string while lying in bed starts the kitchen fire and takes another snooze while the teakettle in nearing the boiling point. At night he puts the shavings and wood in the fire pot and has in front of it a plate of steel with a hole through which protrudes a parlor match. Next to this is a flat file with a string attached, which runs to his bed up stairs. Pulling the string draws the file over the head of the match which ignites the shavings and sets things going without one's getting out of bed.

ENGLAND'S BOLD STEP

WOULD COMPEL THE REMOVAL OF LI HUNG CHANG.

His Anti-British Attitude in the Recent Diplomatic Entanglement Over Chinese Railway Concessions to Be the Ground on Which England Will Proceed.

London, Aug. 16.--The foreign office, it is reported here, though the report as yet lacks confirmation, intends to demand that the Chinese government dismiss Prince Li Hung Chang from power on the ground that he is responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Tsung-li-Yemen.

The foreign office, it is also asserted, has had under special consideration the question of seizing the Taku forts, on the Gulf of Pechin, at the mouth of the Pekin river, and the City of Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin, in the event of China holding all until compliance is assured, refusing to comply with this demand.

Meanwhile the semi-official journal de St. Petersburg, in to-day's issue, deprecates the tone of the British press and says: "Russia does not contemplate fresh acquisitions in the Far East. Her only object is to preserve the advantages recently gained. The Russian government does not desire to injure the economic interests of Great Britain any mor than those of any other power.

LI HUNG CHANG.

The controversy between England and Russia is over the possession of a new railroad which is being built from New Chwang to Shouhia-Kwan. At New Chwang this line connects with the Manchurian railroad, which in turn connects with the Trans-Siberian railroad. At Shonhai-Kwon connection will be made with Tientsin by the railroad now being built.

These various connections make the road the link in the great system which is to unite Siberia with the rich valley which is the main source of China's wealth. The control of this road is therefore of great commercial importance, and would also carry with it a strong strategic advantage.

Since the beginning of the operations looking to the building of the new road Russia and England have been watching each other closely, but in all the diplomatic contests thus far England has been worsted, and M. Pavilof, the Russian minister, has succeeded in having his way. His peremptory demand that English capitalists should not be permitted to control the new road was granted by the Chinese authorities, and it has been understood from the first that Li Hung Chang has exerted his great influence with his government in support of the demands of Russia.

SUPPLIES FOR CAMP WIKOFF

The Commissary Department Sending Lots of Fresh Meat and Good Bread.

New York, Aug. 17.—In order to expedite the work of completing Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point the quartermaster's department in the Army building sent two boat loads of trucks and teams to the Point.

Officers of the quartermaster's department were out yesterday engaging trucks wherever they could do so. Fifty were finally secured, each with four horses and a driver, and were all sent to Camp Wikoff on a barge and a ferry boat.

Colonel Amos S. Kimball, deputy quartermaster general, said yesterday: "The ferry boat and barge will be retained at Montauk Point for service there. The trucks will be used in unloading and distributing baggage and stores, and in the work of completing the construction of the camp. So far as this department is concerned everything is progressing rapidly."

Reports from the commissary department at Camp Wikoff are also favorable. Colonel Wells Willard assistant purchasing commissary of subsistence, when seen in the Army building yesterday, said:

"Fresh meat is furnished daily for Camp Wikoff by Nelson Morris & Co., with whom the government has a contract. The meat is furnished according to telegraphic statements of the needs of the camp. Major John S. Duval, chief commissary at the camp, attends to this work.

"It takes from 15 to 20 cents per man per day to feed the troops. This sum includes everything in the army rations. The fresh bread furnished is as good as I eat myself. It is taken up every day from Brooklyn. Monday 3,000 loaves were sent and yesterday between 6,000 and 8,000 loaves were sent.

"The delicacies at the camp are included in the commissary department and are sold to the soldiers at cost.

"All the storehouses have not been put up. They should have been finished last Saturday, and they ought to be finished this Saturday."

"Has the commissary department decided to give the men cold tea?" was asked.

"We furnish tea," said Colonel Willard, "and if the soldiers want to cool it they can do it themselves. We can't go around cooling tea.

"The food given the troops at Camp Wikoff is better than that enjoyed by the average laborer, and is better by far than the rations furnished any army in the world."

All Quiet at Havana.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 17.—There is apparently no foundation for the report that there have been special disturbances in Havana within the last day or two.

According to the latest advices from reliable sources the city is very tranquil.

SITUATION IN CUBA

Cuban Soldiers Will Abide by Anything the United States Says

New York, Aug. 17.—T. Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, is in Washington, and Mr. H. S. Rubens counsel to the junta, is also out of town. Few of the members cared to talk on the reported agreement to disband the Cuban army and of the appearance of agitators unfavorable to America in Santiago. One of the members said, however:

"I have not heard of the reported appearance in Santiago of agitators who seek to stir up the Cubans against the United States; but if such have made their appearance I do not think their talk will amount to much. There have always been dissatisfied people who desire to further their own ends or to change existing conditions. The Cuban government has experienced this kind of thing before, and even the present form of government has been opposed by certain agitators. These things are to be expected, for the man or party who attempts to do good for a people or advance the cause of humanity will always be opposed by hoodlums.

"These breathers of sedition may have made their appearance in Santiago now that peace has been declared, but they will neither command respect nor meet with much attention. They are of the same class as the rabid political orator, who sometimes makes his appearance in this country around election time. Our government is pledged to co-operate with the United States in securing a stable government, as they were in defeating the armies of Spain and they will do all in their power to fulfill their pledges, believing that this country will be, as it has ever been, the champion of the oppressed and a lover of justice, and that all its pledges to the people of Cuba will be fulfilled.

"We have said before that Cubans will do all in their power to assist the United States in the settlement of all future Cuban questions, and I repeat that they will still do so. Yet if an inflammatory clique of agitators, who desire to stir up the people at this time, have come on the scene, they will receive neither the attention of the better classes nor the favor of the majority of the masses, and they will meet with severe treatment at the hands of the Cuban government.

"The report that the Cuban army will attack Santiago when the United States garrison is weakened there is absurd. The Cuban army is under brave and faithful officers, who have been fighting for the future prosperity of the island and the independence of the people. They are under orders to assist the American general; they have done so and will continue to co-operate with the Americans. The Cuban government has accepted the armistice, and I know nothing of the reported disbandment of the Cuban army. Mr. Palma is in Washington, but I do not know his mission there."

WHEELER LEAVES CAMP.

"Fighting Joe" is Suddenly Summoned to Washington.

New York, Aug. 17.—General Joseph Wheeler came to town yesterday, en route to Washington, on a sudden order from the secretary of war. The order was received in Camp Wikoff Monday night, and the general started for this city on the 5.40 o'clock train from Montauk without getting any breakfast. His going caused great anguish among the medical men in camp, whose quarantine regulations were smashed to general wreck by the order from Secretary Alger. It called merely for General Wheeler's immediate presence in Washington. In the camp the rumor spread that General Wheeler was to be one of the peace commissioners not yet appointed, and was hailed with great enthusiasm. If it is so, the appointment will be accepted by the army as a most happy recognition of the service of the brave volunteers, whom the old general with the iron will and unbending spirit well typifies.

The train that carried the general ran off a switch at Amagansett and it took half an hour to get it back again. General Wheeler went out to the trainmen and watched them work, dropping a word of advice where it would be of use. The rest of the way to the city he was the object of much attention, being promptly recognized by the passengers. In the depot at Long Island City and on the ferry boat the workingmen came up, brushed their hands clean on their aprons and asked the privilege of shaking hands with the old hero, which was readily granted. When he got into a Thirty-fourth street car newsboys hung on behind and shouted for "General Joe" and there was an informal levee.

The general went to the Hotel Waldorf to meet his children, to whom he had telegraphed his coming. He left last evening for Washington.

New Cup Defender.

Bristol, R. I., Aug. 17.—Capt. Nat Herreshoff refused to discuss the matter of a cup defender to meet the challenge from across the water in a contest for the America's cup, saying nothing has been settled.

A man well known in shipping circles who visited the Herreshoff works on Monday, claims to have seen the plans and model of the boat to be built for the great race. They are for a boat very much after the style of the 1896 defender.

The lines of the new craft are finer than those of the Defender, and show a hull cut away a little more in the forefoot and a little broader of beam.

But she will be a keel boat and of a form very familiar to those acquainted with the last American cup races.

Killed His Wife and Himself

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17.—R. J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the heavyweight pugilist, yesterday morning shot and killed his wife and then turned the weapon upon himself with fatal effect. It is believed that the murderer was demented. He had been in extremely poor health for some time. Death was instantaneous in both cases.

The shooting occurred at the residence of the Corbett family, 520 Hayes street.

Gen. Blanco Ordered to Stay

Madrid, Aug. 17.--The cabinet has decided to order General Blanco and all other Spanish generals in the Antilles to remain at their respective posts until the evacuation is completed.

The Home Paper.

Said an eminent divine: "Your home paper tells you when to go to church, to county court and probate court and when to send your children to school. It tells you who is married and who is dead, who is sick, who is born, and many other things you would like to know. It calls attention to the public enterprises and advocates the best of schools, and laws in town. It records the marriage of your daughter, the death of your son and the illness of your wife free of charge. It sets forth the advantages and attractions of your town and invites immigration, and is first to welcome newcomers. Yet in spite of all these and numerous other benefits, some people say home papers are not half as good as city papers, that they have no interest in their business or success. The home papers are like the home church—too often neglected by those who are benefitted the most.

Weather For August.

Rev. Hicks Says There Will Be Storms, Cooler Winds, etc.

Rev. Hicks, in "Words and Works," predicts that summer heat and storms will prevail in the west and east the forepart of August. He also states that the autumnal equinox will be a factor in weather and storms during the last half of August, the period being ushered in by excessively warm weather. The 12th will be the first period for the east for perceptible high temperature and storms, followed by cooler winds and fair weather. New moon on the 17th will as usual cause a change. A storm period will pass over the country from the 20th to the 24th. We should look for many storms of wind, thunder and rain. At this period the main centers of severe disturbance will be coast towns, cities and the gulf regions. The 27th-29th will be the next storm period, accompanied by much warm weather. A Mercury equinox is in force the closing days of Aug. Moon is at perigee on the equator on the 31st.

Rev. Hicks concludes his August forcast as follows: We firmly adhere to the belief that from the last half of July through August and September, heat and general dryness will be the rule especially in sections to the west and north, and admonish our readers so watch for them.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY ABSORBED by the diseased membrane. It DOES NOT DRY UP THE SECRETIONS, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES — FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES — SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES — EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES — WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES — COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES — COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES — KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES — MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES — BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

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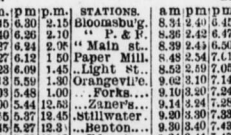

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	.....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 34
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	.....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	.....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	.....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 59
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	11 52	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 25
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 07	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	.....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 30	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55		6 00
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....		.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05		6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13		6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16		6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20		6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23		6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27		6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32		6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....		.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39		6 44
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45		6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	....	2 51		.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54		7 03
Avondale	7 09	....	2 58		7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 20	3 02		7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10		7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24		7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35		7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42		7 58
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49		8 06
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55		.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59		8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04		8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11		8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17		8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23		8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 28		8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 43		8 58
Chulasky	.....	....	4 49		.....
Cameron	9 05	12 58	4 54		9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08		9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH. ARRIVE.				B. & S. R. R. STATIONS.	NORTH LEAVE			
a m	a.m.	p m	p.m.		a m	p m	p m	a m
7.10	11.45	6.30	2.15	Bloomsb'g.	8.34	2.40	6.45	6.10
7.08	11.40	6.26	2.10	" P. & F.	8.36	2.42	6.47	
7.03	11.37	6.24	2.08	" Main st..	8.39	2.45	6.50	
6.53	11.27	6.12	1 50	Paper Mill.	8.48	2.54	7.01	6.37
6.50	11.23	6.09	1.45	..Light St..	8.52	2.59	7.05	6.50
6.44	11.13	5.59	1.30	Orangeville.	9.02	3.10	7.14	7.10
6.29	11.03	5.48	1.00	...Forks...	9.10	3.20	7.24	7.35
6.25	11.00	5.44	12.53	...Zaner's...	9.14	3.24	7.28	7.45
6.18	10.55	5.37	12.45	.Stillwater.	9.20	3.30	7.33	8.00
6.08	10.45	5.27	12.3	...Benton...	9.30	3.40	7.43	8.30
6.04	10.40	5 22	12.10	..Edson's...	9.34	3.47	8.40	
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.05	Cole's Cr'k.	9.37	3.47	7.51	8.46
5.53	10.32	5.13	11.53	..Laubach..	9.47	3.57	8.01	9.00
5.43	10.23	5.03	11.45	...Central...	9.57	4.07	8.11	9.25
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.30	Jam. City..	10.00	4.10	8.15	9.35
a m	a m	p m	p m		a m	p m	p m	a m
LEAVE					ARRIVE			

Sold by all Local Druggists. 8-18-4td.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '98

Scranton(D & H)lv		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittston " "		$ 6 45	$ 9 38	$ 2 18	$ 4 27
		7 08	10 00	2 40	4 52
Wilkesbarre...lv		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Plym'th Ferry "		$ 7 30	$10 15	3 12	$ 6 00
Nanticoke..... "		7 38	10 20	3 21	6 08
Mocanaqua..... "		7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Wapwallopen. "		8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Nescopeck ..... ar		8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
		8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
Pottsville.....lv		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Hazleton ..... "		$ 6 00		$12 25	
Tomhicken..... "		7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Fern Glen..... "		7 30	11 25	2 20	6 10
Rock Glen..... "		7 34	11 34	2 28	6 18
Nescopeck..... ar		7 43	11 40	2 35	6 25
		8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
Nescopeck.....lv		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Creasy..... "		$ 8 04	$11 10	$ 4 10	$ 7 00
Espy Ferry..... "		8 33	Via	4 18	7 0
E. Bloomsburg"		f 8 43	Rock	f 4 23	7 1
		8 47	Glen	4 30	7 2
Catawissa..... ar		8 55	P. M. 12 30	4 36	7 30
Catawissa.....lv		8 55	12 30	4 36	7 30
S. Danville..... "		9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "		9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
Sunbury.....lv		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lewisburg....ar		$ 9 45	$ 1 10	$ 5 45	$ 9 25
Milton..... "		10 13	1.45	6 18	.....
Williamsport.. "		10 10	1 39	6 12	9 50
Lock Haven... "		11 00	2 30	7 05	10 40
Renovo ..... "		11 59	3 40	8 06	.....
Kane..... "		A. M.	4 40	9 00	.....
		.....	9 05	.....	.....
Lock Haven...lv		P. M.	P. M.		
Bellefonte.....ar		$12 10	$3 45	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "		1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Philipsburg.... "		2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Clearfield ..... "		4 22	8 26	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "		5 07	9 09	.....	.....
		6 55	11 30	.....	.....
Sunbury.....lv		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg....ar		$ 9 50	$ 1 55	$ 5 25	$ 8 26
		11 30	$ 3 20	6 55	$10 05
Philadelphia..ar		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Baltimore..... "		$ 3 00	$ 6 13	$10 20	$ 4 30
Washington .. "		3 11	$ 6 00	$ 9 45	6 25
		4 10	$ 7 15	$10 55	7 40
Sunbury lv		A. M.	P. M.		
		$10 05	$ 2 25	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc ar		P. M. 12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "		$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
Harrisburg.....lv		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
		$11 45	12 50	$ 7 30	$10 20
Pittsburg.....ar		P. M. $ 6 55	$11 30	A. M. $ 2 00	A. M. $ 5 30

$ Weekdays. Daily. f Flag station

Pittsburg.....lv	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
	$ 8 10	$ 8 10	$ 3 30	$ 8 00	
Harrisburg.....ar	A. M. $ 3 30	A. M. $ 3 30	$10 00	P. M. $ 1 10	
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	A. M.	.....	A. M. † 8 00	
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	† 7 30	.....	P. M. † 3 05	
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 00	
Washington.....lv	P. M. $10 40	A. M.	A. M. † 7 50	A. M. $10 50	
Baltimore..... "	$11 50	$ 4 55	† 9 50	12 00	
Philadelphia... "	$11 20	$ 4 30	$ 8 30	12 25	
Harrisburg..... lv	A. M. $ 3 35	A. M. $ 8 05	A. M. $11 40	P. M. † 4 00	
Sunbury.....ar	$ 5 05	$ 9 40	1 10	† 5 40	
Pittsburg.....lv	P. M. $ 1 00	.....	A. M. $ 3 30	A. M. $ 8 00	
Clearfield ..... "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31	
Philipsburg..... "	4 56	.....	.....	10 12	
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	† 8 10	12 30	
Bellefonte..... "	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42	
Lock Haven...ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43	
Erie..... lv	P. M. $ 4 30	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Kane..... "	7 55	.....	† 6 27	.....	
Renovo..... "	11 10	† 6 40	70 30	.....	
Lock Haven.... "	11 55	† 7 33	11 25	$ 3 00	
Williamsport.. "	12 50	$ 8 30	†12 15	4 06	
Milton..... "	1 40	9 18	1 27	4 52	
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 05	1 15	4 47	
Sunbury..... ar	2 06	9 45	1 55	5 20	
Sunbury.....lv	A. M. † 6 10	A. M. $ 9 55	P. M. † 2 00	P. M. † 5 43	
S. Danville..... "	6 33	10 17	2 21	6 07	
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 24	
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 43	2 43	6 32	
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	f10 47	2 47	f 6 36	
Creasy..... "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 46	
Nescopeck ....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59	
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M.	A. M. †11 10	P. M. †4 15	P. M. † 7 05	
Rock Glen.....ar	† 7 59	11 35	4 40	† 7 31	
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37	
Tomhicken..... "	7 58	11 54	4 55	7 45	
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	P. M. 12 18	5 18	8 05	
Pottsville ..... "	11 30	2 08	6 25	.....	
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M. † 8 07	A. M. †11 10	P. M. † 3 10	P. M. † 6 59	
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09	
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 33	3 30	7 21	
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42	
Plym'th Ferry "	f 8 56	P. M. 12 02	4 00	7 52	
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00	
Pittston(D & H) ar	A. M. † 9 41	P. M. †12 49	P. M. † 4 52	P. M. † 8 36	
Scranton " "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05	

† Weekdays. ‖ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m. 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.09 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a.

Who Foots the War Expense?

Quay's candidate for governor, William A. Stone, is a patriot. Candidate Stone wants the people to uphold McKinley and the war against Spain.

Well, are they not doing it? and if not, who is?

It requires money to make war on a grand scale and this money can be obtained by taxation only.

Is there any war tax? Yes. Who pays it? The plain, common people. Don't the brewer pay his share? No. It is paid over the bar by the beer drinkers.

Don't the rich tobacco firms pay their share? No. It is paid by the small dealers, smokers, chewers and snuffers. Don't the rich monopoly express companies pay their share? No. It is paid by the senders of express packages.

Don't the telegraph companies pay their share? No. It is paid by the sender of messages.

Don't the wealthy bankers pay their share? No. It is paid by the maker of bank checks.

Don't the tea merchants pay their share? No. It is paid by the drinkers of tea at the rate of 10 cents per pound.

Don't the taxes fall upon any of these rich nabobs?

No. A Republican congress, of which William A. Stone is a member, did not pass that kind of a tax bill.

Who are under dogs in the war anyhow? The under dogs are the farmers, small traders, laborers and mechanics, both in Spain and in this country, who foot all the bills and furnish the fighters, while the dons and dudes do all the shouting and get all the glory and the spoils.

Don't the dons and dudes pay taxes and fight? Nit!—Johnstown *Democrat.*

Provisional Guard.

The recruitment of the seventy-two companies of infantry, three batteries of light artillery and three troops of cavalry for the National Guard of Pennsylvania is virtually completed. General orders are being prepared by Adjutant General Stewart amending previous orders so that instead of organizing three regiments of eight companies in each brigade there will be two regiments of twelve companies each.

These regiments will be numbered and assigned as follows: The Seventh and Eleventh regiments will be attached to the Second brigade, the Seventeenth and Twenty-first to the Second brigade, and the Nineteenth and Twentieth to the First brigade. The batteries and troops of cavalry will be designated and assigned as follows: Battery D and Second troop. Philadelphia city cavalry, to the First brigade; Battery F, at Phoenixville, and second Governor's troop at Harrisburg, to the Third brigade, and battery E, at Pittsburg, and second Sheridan troop, at Tyrone, to the Second brigade.

The Seventh regiment will comprise two companies at Wilkes-Barre, and one each at Williamsport, Sunbury, Hazleton, Wanamie, Plymouth, Pittston, Shickshinny, Tunkhannock, Meshoppen and Allentown. The Eleventh regiment will be made up of three companies at Scranton and one each at Reading, Lancaster, Carlisle, Easton, York, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Honesdale, and Pottsville.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

A Hint for Next Winter.

A neighboring county has a young man, who by pulling a string while lying in bed starts the kitchen fire and takes another snooze while the teakettle in nearing the boiling point. At night he puts the shavings and wood in the fire pot and has in front of it a plate of steel with a hole through which protrudes a parlor match. Next to this is a flat file with a string attached, which runs to his bed up stairs. Pulling the string draws the file over the head of the match which ignites the shavings and sets things going without one's getting out of bed.

ENGLAND'S BOLD STEP

WOULD COMPEL THE REMOVAL OF LI HUNG CHANG.

His Anti-British Attitude in the Recent Diplomatic Entanglement Over Chinese Railway Concessions to Be the Ground on Which England Will Proceed.

London, Aug. 16.--The foreign office, it is reported here, though the report as yet lacks confirmation, intends to demand that the Chinese government dismiss Prince Li Hung Chang from power on the ground that he is responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Tsung-li-Yemen.

The foreign office, it is also asserted, has had under special consideration the question of seizing the Taku forts, on the Gulf of Pechin, at the mouth of the Pekin river, and the City of Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin, in the event of China holding all until compliance is assured, refusing to comply with this demand.

Meanwhile the semi-official journal de St. Petersburg, in to-day's issue, deprecates the tone of the British press and says: "Russia does not contemplate fresh acquisitions in the Far East. Her only object is to preserve the advantages recently gained. The Russian government does not desire to injure the economic interests of Great Britain any more than those of any other power.

LI HUNG CHANG.

The controversy between England and Russia is over the possession of a new railroad which is being built from New Chwang to Shouhia-Kwan. At New Chwang this line connects with the Manchurian railroad, which in turn connects with the Trans-Siberian railroad. At Shonhai-Kwon connection will be made with Tientsin by the railroad now being built.

These various connections make the road the link in the great system which is to unite Siberia with the rich valley which is the main source of China's wealth. The control of this road is therefore of great commercial importance, and would also carry with it a strong strategic advantage.

Since the beginning of the operations looking to the building of the new road Russia and England have been watching each other closely, but in all the diplomatic contests thus far England has been worsted, and M. Pavilof, the Russian minister, has succeeded in having his way. His peremptory demand that English capitalists should not be permitted to control the new road was granted by the Chinese authorities, and it has been understood from the first that Li Hung Chang has exerted his great influence with his government in support of the demands of Russia.

SUPPLIES FOR CAMP WIKOFF

The Commissary Department Sending Lots of Fresh Meat and Good Bread.

New York, Aug. 17.—In order to expedite the work of completing Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point the quartermaster's department in the Army building sent two boat loads of trucks and teams to the Point.

Officers of the quartermaster's department were out yesterday engaging trucks wherever they could do so. Fifty were finally secured, each with four horses and a driver, and were all sent to Camp Wikoff on a barge and a ferry boat.

Colonel Amos S. Kimball, deputy quartermaster general, said yesterday: "The ferry boat and barge will be retained at Montauk Point for service there. The trucks will be used in unloading and distributing baggage and stores, and in the work of completing the construction of the camp. So far as this department is concerned everything is progressing rapidly."

Reports from the commissary department at Camp Wikoff are also favorable. Colonel Wells Willard assistant purchasing commissary of subsistence, when seen in the Army building yesterday, said:

"Fresh meat is furnished daily for Camp Wikoff by Nelson Morris & Co., with whom the government has a contract. The meat is furnished according to telegraphic statements of the needs of the camp. Major John S. Duval, chief commissary at the camp, attends to this work.

"It takes from 15 to 20 cents per man per day to feed the troops. This sum includes everything in the army rations. The fresh bread furnished is as good as I eat myself. It is taken up every day from Brooklyn. Monday 3,000 loaves were sent and yesterday between 6,000 and 8,000 loaves were sent.

"The delicacies at the camp are included in the commissary department and are sold to the soldiers at cost.

"All the storehouses have not been put up. They should have been finished last Saturday, and they ought to be finished this Saturday."

"Has the commissary department decided to give the men cold tea?" was asked.

"We furnish tea," said Colonel Willard, "and if the soldiers want to cool it they can do it themselves. We can't go around cooling tea.

"The food given the troops at Camp Wikoff is better than that enjoyed by the average laborer, and is better by far than the rations furnished any army in the world."

All Quiet at Havana.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 17.—There is apparently no foundation for the report that there have been special disturbances in Havana within the last day or two.

According to the latest advices from reliable sources the city is very tranquil.

SITUATION IN CUBA

Cuban Soldiers Will Abide by Anything the United States Says

New York, Aug. 17.—T. Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, is in Washington, and Mr. H. S. Rubens counsel to the junta, is also out of town. Few of the members cared to talk on the reported agreement to disband the Cuban army and of the appearance of agitators unfavorable to America in Santiago. One of the members said, however:

"I have not heard of the reported appearance in Santiago of agitators who seek to stir up the Cubans against the United States; but if such have made their appearance I do not think their talk will amount to much. There have always been dissatisfied people who desire to further their own ends or to change existing conditions. The Cuban government has experienced this kind of thing before, and even the present form of government has been opposed by certain agitators. These things are to be expected, for the man or party who attempts to do good for a people or advance the cause of humanity will always be opposed by hoodlums.

"These breathers of sedition may have made their appearance in Santiago now that peace has been declared, but they will neither command respect nor meet with much attention. They are of the same class as the rabid political orator, who sometimes makes his appearance in this country around election time. Our government is pledged to co-operate with the United States in securing a stable government, as they were in defeating the armies of Spain and they will do all in their power to fulfill their pledges, believing that this country will be, as it has ever been, the champion of the oppressed and a lover of justice, and that all its pledges to the people of Cuba will be fulfilled.

"We have said before that Cubans will do all in their power to assist the United States in the settlement of all future Cuban questions, and I repeat that they will still do so. Yet if an inflammatory clique of agitators, who desire to stir up the people at this time, have come on the scene, they will receive neither the attention of the better classes nor the favor of the majority of the masses, and they will meet with severe treatment at the hands of the Cuban government.

"The report that the Cuban army will attack Santiago when the United States garrison is weakened there is absurd. The Cuban army is under brave and faithful officers, who have been fighting for the future prosperity of the island and the independence of the people. They are under orders to assist the American general; they have done so and will continue to co-operate with the Americans. The Cuban government has accepted the armistice, and I know nothing of the reported disbandment of the Cuban army. Mr. Palma is in Washington, but I do not know his mission there."

WHEELER LEAVES CAMP.

"Fighting Joe" is Suddenly Summoned to Washington.

New York, Aug. 17.—General Joseph Wheeler came to town yesterday, en route to Washington, on a sudden order from the secretary of war. The order was received in Camp Wikoff Monday night, and the general started for this city on the 5.40 o'clock train from Montauk without getting any breakfast. His going caused great anguish among the medical men in camp, whose quarantine regulations were smashed to general wreck by the order from Secretary Alger. It called merely for General Wheeler's immediate presence in Washington. In the camp the rumor spread that General Wheeler was to be one of the peace commissioners not yet appointed, and was hailed with great enthusiasm. If it is so, the appointment will be accepted by the army as a most happy recognition of the service of the brave volunteers, whom the old general with the iron will and unbending spirit well typifies.

The train that carried the general ran off a switch at Amagansett and it took half an hour to get it back again. General Wheeler went out to the trainmen and watched them work, dropping a word of advice where it would be of use. The rest of the way to the city he was the object of much attention, being promptly recognized by the passengers. In the depot at Long Island City and on the ferry boat the workingmen came up, brushed their hands clean on their aprons and asked the privilege of shaking hands with the old hero, which was readily granted. When he got into a Thirty-fourth street car newsboys hung on behind and shouted for "General Joe" and there was an informal levee.

The general went to the Hotel Waldorf to meet his children, to whom he had telegraphed his coming. He left last evening for Washington.

New Cup Defender.

Bristol, R. I., Aug. 17.—Capt. Nat Herreshoff refuses to discuss the matter of a cup defender to meet the challenge from across the water in a contest for the America's cup, saying nothing has been settled.

A man well known in shipping circles who visited the Herreshoff works on Monday, claims to have seen the plans and model of the boat to be built for the great race. They are for a boat very much after the style of the 1896 defender.

The lines of the new craft are finer than those of the Defender, and show a hull cut away a little more in the forefoot and a little broader of beam.

But she will be a keel boat and of a form very familiar to those acquainted with the last American cup races.

Killed His Wife and Himself

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17.—R. J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the heavyweight pugilist, yesterday morning shot and killed his wife and then turned the weapon upon himself with fatal effect. It is believed that the murderer was demented. He had been in extremely poor health for some time. Death was instantaneous in both cases.

The shooting occurred at the residence of the Corbett family, 520 Hayes street.

Gen. Blanco Ordered to Stay

Madrid, Aug. 17.--The cabinet has decided to order General Blanco and all other Spanish generals in the Antilles to remain at their respective posts until the evacuation is completed.

The Home Paper.

Said an eminent divine: "Your home paper tells you when to go to church, to county court and probate court and when to send your children to school. It tells you who is married and who is dead, who is sick, who is born, and many other things you would like to know. It calls attention to the public enterprises and advocates the best of schools, and laws in town. It records the marriage of your daughter, the death of your son and the illness of your wife free of charge. It sets forth the advantages and attractions of your town and invites immigration, and is first to welcome newcomers. Yet in spite of all these and numerous other benefits, some people say home papers are not half as good as city papers, that they have no interest in their business or success. The home papers are like the home church—too often neglected by those who are benefitted the most.

Weather For August.

Rev. Hicks Says There Will Be Storms, Cooler Winds, etc.

Rev. Hicks, in "Words and Works," predicts that summer heat and storms will prevail in the west and east the forepart of August. He also states that the autumnal equinox will be a factor in weather and storms during the last half of August, the period being ushered in by excessively warm weather. The 12th will be the first period for the east for perceptible high temperature and storms, followed by cooler winds and fair weather. New moon on the 17th will as usual cause a change. A storm period will pass over the country from the 20th to the 24th. We should look for many storms of wind, thunder and rain. At this period the main centers of severe disturbance will be coast towns, cities and the gulf regions. The 27th-29th will be the next storm period, accompanied by much warm weather. A Mercury equinox is in force the closing days of Aug. Moon is at perigee on the equator on the 31st.

Rev. Hicks concludes his August forcast as follows: We firmly adhere to the belief that from the last half of July through August and September, heat and general dryness will be the rule especially in sections to the west and north, and admonish our readers so watch for them.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY ABSORBED by the diseased membrane. It DOES NOT DRY UP THE SECRETIONS, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.

3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	.....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	.....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	.....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	.....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	11 52	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 25
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 07	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	.....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 30	9 07

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55	5 10	.....
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	5 20	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13	5 28	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16	5 31	6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	5 35	6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	5 38	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27	5 41	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	5 46	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39	5 53	6 43
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45	5 57	6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	.....	2 50	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54	6 05	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 58	6 07	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 20	3 02	6 12	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	6 20	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24	6 35	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	6 47	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	6 54	7 54
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49	8 00	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11	.....
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15	.....
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 23	.....
Bloomsburg	8 25	12 27	4 17	8 30	.....
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36	.....
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 26	8 41	.....
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 42	8 58	.....
Cautasky	.....	.....	4 49	.....	.....
Cameron	.....	.....	4 58	9 10	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25	.....

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.— ARRIVE. a.m.	a.m.	p.m	p.m.	STATIONS.	a.m	p.m	p.m	a.m
7.10	11.45	6.30	2.15	Bloomsburg	8.34	2.40	6.45	6.10
7.08	11.40	6.26	2.10	" P. & R.	8.36	2.42	6.47	
7.03	11.37	6.24	2.06	" Main St.	8.39	2.43	6.50	
6.53	11.27	6.12	1.50	Paper Mill	8.48	2.54	7.1	6.37
6.50	11.23	6.09	1.45	Light St.	8.52	2.59	7.05	6.50
6.40	11.13	5.59	1.30	Orangeville	9.02	3.10	7.14	7.10
6.29	11.03	5.48	1.00	Forks	9.10	3.20	7.24	7.35
6.25	11.00	5.44	12.53	Zaner's	9.14	3.24	7.28	7.45
6.18	10.55	5.37	12.45	Stillwater	9.20	3.30	7.34	8.00
6.08	10.45	5.27	12.3	Benton	9.30	3.40	7.43	8.30
6.04	10.40	5.22	12.10	Edson's	9.34	3.44	7.47	8.40
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.05	Cole's Crk.	9.37	3.47	7.51	8.46
5.53	10.32	5.13	11.53	Laubach	9.47	3.57	8.01	9.00
5.48	10.23	5.03	11.45	Central	9.57	4.07	8.11	9.25
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.30	Jam. City	10.00	4.10	8.15	9.35
a.m	a.m	p.m	p.m	LEAVE	a.m	p.m	p.m	a.m ARRIVE

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place.
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
8-18-4td.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '98

	A.M.	A.M	P.M.	P.M
Scranton (D & H) lv	$ 6 45	$ 9 38	$ 2 18	$ 4 27
Pittston " "	7 08	‖10 00	‖ 2 40	4 52
Wilkesbarre....lv	A.M. $ 7 30	A.M. $10 15	P.M. ‖ 3 12	P.M. $ 6 00
Plym'th Ferry "	‖ 7 38	10 20	‖ 3 21	‖ 6 08
Nanticoke "	7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Mocanaqua "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen "	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
Nescopeck ar	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
Pottsville.....lv	A.M. $ 6 00	A.M. $	P.M. $12 35	P.M. $
Hazleton "	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken "	7 30	11 25	2 20	6 16
Fern Glen "	7 34	11 34	2 26	6 18
Rock Glen "	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 25
Nescopeck ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
Nescopeck.....lv	A.M. $ 8 24	A.M. $11 10	P.M. ‖ 4 10	P.M. $ 7 00
Creasy "	8 33	Via	4 18	7 0
Espy Ferry "	‖ 8 43	Rock	‖ 4 25	7 1
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 30	7 2
Catawissa ar	8 55	P.M. 12 30	4 36	7 30
Catawissa lv	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
S. Danville "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
Sunbury lv	A.M. ‖ 9 45	P.M. $ 1 10	P.M. $ 5 45	P.M. ‖ 9 35
Lewisburg ar	10 15	1 45	6 15	.....
Milton "	10 10	1 39	6 12	9 50
Williamsport "	11 00	2 30	7 05	10 40
Lock Haven "	11 59	3 40	8 06	.....
Renovo "	A.M.	4 40	9 00	.....
Kane "	.....	9 05	.....	.....
Lock Haven...lv	P.M. $12 10	P.M. $3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg "	4 23	8 36	.....	.....
Clearfield "	5 07	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
Sunbury.....lv	A.M. ‖ 9 50	P.M. $ 1 58	P.M. $ 5 25	P.M. $ 8 26
Harrisburg....ar	‖11 30	$ 3 20	6 55	$10 05
Philadelphia..ar	P.M. $ 3 00	P.M. ‖ 6 13	P.M. ‖10 20	A.M. ‖ 4 30
Baltimore "	3 11	6 00	9 45	6 25
Washington .. "	4 10	7 15	‖10 55	7 40
Sunbury lv	A.M. $10 05	P.M. $ 2 25	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc ar	P.M. 12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg "	$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
Harrisburg.....lv	A.M. ‖11 45	P.M. ‖3 50	P.M. ‖ 7 30	P.M. $10 30
Pittsburg.....ar	P.M. ‖ 6 55	‖11 30	A.M. ‖ 2 00	A.M. $ 5 30

$ Weekdays. Daily. ‖ Flag station

	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Pittsburg.....lv	‖ 8 10	‖ 8 10	‖ 3 30	‖ 8 00
Harrisburg.....ar	A.M. ‖ 3 30	A.M. ‖ 3 30	‖10 00	P.M. ‖ 3 10
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	A.M.	.....	A.M. † 8 00
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	† 7 30	.....	P.M. † 3 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 00
Washington....lv	P.M. ‖10 40	A.M.	A.M. † 7 50	A.M. ‖10 50
Baltimore..... "	‖11 50	‖ 4 55	† 8 55	‖12 00
Philadelphia... "	‖11 20	‖ 4 30	‖ 8 30	‖12 25
Harrisburg.....lv	A.M. ‖ 3 35	A.M. ‖ 8 05	A.M. ‖11 40	P.M. † 4 00
Sunbury.....ar	‖ 5 05	‖ 9 40	1 10	† 5 40
Pittsburg.....lv	P.M. $ 1 00	.....	A.M. $ 3 30	A.M. $ 8 00
Clearfield ..... "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg..... "	4 56	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	‖ 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	‖ 8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven.....ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43
Erie.....lv	P.M. ‖ 4 30	A.M.	A.M.	P.M. .....
Kane..... "	7 55	.....	† 6 27	.....
Renovo..... "	11 10	† 6 40	70 30	.....
Lock Haven.....ar	11 55	† 7 33	11 25	‖ 3 00
Williamsport.. "	A.M. 12 50	‖ 8 30	P.M. ‖12 15	4 06
Milton..... "	1 40	9 18	1 27	4 52
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 05	1 15	4 47
Sunbury..... ar	2 06	9 45	1 55	5 20
Sunbury.....lv	A.M. † 6 10	A.M. ‖ 9 55	P.M. † 2 00	P.M. † 5 43
S. Danville..... "	6 33	10 17	2 21	6 07
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 24
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 43	2 43	6 32
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	‖10 47	2 47	‖ 6 36
Creasy .. .. "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 46
Nescopeck ....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
Nescopeck.....lv	A.M.	A.M. ‖11 10	P.M. ‖4 15	P.M. † 7 05
Rock Glen.....ar	† 7 59	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	7 58	11 54	4 55	7 48
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	P.M. 12 18	5 18	8 05
Pottsville ..... "	11 30	2 08	6 25	.....
Nescopeck.....lv	A.M. † 8 07	A.M. ‖11 10	P.M. † 3 10	P.M. † 6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
Plym'th Ferry "	‖ 8 56	P.M. 12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
Pittston(D & H) ar	A.M. † 9 41	P.M. ‖12 49	P.M. † 4 52	P.M. † 8 36
Scranton "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‖ Daily. ‖ Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.50 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m. 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 6.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.50 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
GEORGE A. JENKS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. SOWDEN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPT. PATRICK DELACEY.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM F. TRICKET,
CALVIN M. BOWER.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
J. M. WEILER,
FRANK P. IAMS.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

THE JUDICIAL SITUATION.

There have been several moves on the political checker board since our last issue. On Friday last Robert R. Little and his conferrees, Capt. J. B. Robison and T. J. Vanderslice, drove over to Exchange, Montour county, and there met Dr. M. McHenry and Ex-Judge Divel, the conferrees appointed by the late Judge Ikeler by the authority of the Montour convention. The Judicial conference was organized by electing Capt. Robison chairman, and T. J. Vanderslice, secretary. Five ballots were cast in which the Montour conferrees voted for Fred Ikeler, and the Columbia conferrees for Little. On the sixth ballot Dr. McHenry voted for Little, and then, on motion, it was made unanimous, and R. R. Little was declared the nominee.

On Saturday the Democratic Standing Committee met at Danville. They were informed that the Judicial conference had been held, and Mr. Little nominated. It was claimed, however, by Judge Herring and his friends that the Ikeler conferrees had no power to act, as there authority ceased when Judge Ikeler died, and the committee, therefore, proceeded to name a new candidate, and Grant Herring was declared to be the nominee of Montour county. Mr. Little claims that he is the regular nominee, and that his name will be printed on the ballot in the Democratic column. Judge Herring claims that Mr. Little is not regularly nominated, and that his name should not be printed on the ballot on his present certificate. How this controversy is to be settled we shall not attempt to predict.

The Republicans are in as much of a muddle as the Democrats. James Scarlet has been nominated by Montour county. The Republican Convention of Columbia codnty, held last May, authorized the chairman to appoint Judicial conferrees, and he has done so. They are without instructions, but have declared in favor of C. C. Evans. The convention last Monday refused to entertain a motion instructing for James Scarlet, and after the convention had adjourned Mr. Scarlet was called for, and the audience remained to listen to his speech, in which he declared that he was in the fight to stay, and would carry the war into this county, from which, it is understood, that if he is not mad: the nominee of the conference, he will go on the ballot by nomination papers.

The next move in the game, whatever it may be, is awaited by the public with intense interest.

A New Pension Department.

Owing to the number of applications for pensions being received as a result of the war with Spain. Pension Commissioner Evans has established the "Division of '98." To this all application originating through service in the present war will be referred. Medical officers of the pension bureau estimate that at least two thirds of the men who have been sent to Cuba and Porto Rico will eventually become pensioners.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1898.

If proof were needed that Mr. McKinley made a serious mistake in not definitely naming all the terms of peace that Spain must accept, instead of leaving some of them to be settled by a joint commission, it was furnished in chunks by Spain's first answer, accepting the terms of peace, but on condition that numerous things, including whether Cuba should be responsible for a portion of the Spanish bonded debt, should be determined by the Peace Commission. That it was compelled to waive the conditions and accept the terms of peace without conditions, does not lessen the mistake Mr. McKinley made in leaving anything to be settled by commission, as the country will realize long before that commission completes its work. Spain was whipped to her knees and was bound to accept any terms of peace Mr. McKinley chose to offer and there was not a single good reason why the terms should not have been made such that their acceptance would have settled the whole business for good and all. The excuse for not doing that is not a valid one. It is that the administration had not decided what should be done with the Philippines. The people have decided that Spanish rule ought not to be continued in any part of the Philippines, if the administration hasn't.

Sampson's "pull" extended to Mr. McKinley, as it has been decided to make him a Rear Admiral for his services in the war, although not a few persons say that his share of prize money, on prizes he had no hand in taking, will largely overpay him for anything he has done. The public agitation in favor of Schley is doubtless the cause of his also getting made a Rear Admiral, but the pleasure at his promotion is lessened by Sampson being promoted ahead of him, thus keeping up the injustice by which Sampson was jumped over his head in the first place.

The wily Sultan of Turkey appears to have talked this government to a standstill in the game of diplomacy that has been going on for several years over the claims of American missionaries for $100,000 for property destroyed by Turkish mobs. The claim was first made by the Cleveland administration, and from its first filing until very recently the public has been told from time to time that the government was about to compel the Sultan to settle up. Nothing official can be obtained at the State Department, but from other sources it is learned that the Sultan has positively refused to pay a cent, taking the ground that his government was not responsible. Ordinarily such a refusal could have been easily met, but in this case the refusal was based on a quotation from an answer given by this government to another government that had presented a claim for property destroyed by a riotous mob. That is what brought this government to a standstill, until the next move can be thought out. It would be an easy matter to send a strong fleet to Turkish waters and force payment, but it must first be decided that it would be wise to establish such a precedent.

Now that they no longer have the Spaniards to fight, the army officials who have been so busy trying to shift the responsibility for the shameful shortcomings in the furnishing of proper supplies to the men in the army, not only at Santiago, but in camps in the U. S. from their own to somebody else's shoulders, can give their entire attention to fighting each other, instead of wielding the official, whitewash brush. Perhaps it may be possible when Congress assembles to get an investigation that will really investigate. If so, there is little doubt that much incompetence, will be located, and some crookedness, too. By that time many volunteers now in the service will have ceased to be soldiers and their evidence will be available, while now their tongues are tied by military regulations.

There is trouble, and lots of it ahead of the War Department, on account of its management of its end of the war, and that may account for the rumor that Secretary Alger intends shortly to resign and that his portfolio will be offered to Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Ala It would be a shrewd move on the part of the administration to attempt to head off democratic criticism of the War Department by making such a good democrat as Gen. Wheeler Secretary of War, but it remains to be seen whether Gen. Wheeler would accept the place, if it were offered him. Gen. Wheeler is as good a politician as a fighter, and he would see through the scheme at once, and would probably decline with thanks. It is very probable that Alger contemplates resigning as an easy method of escaping criticism.

If we are to judge from reports the country at large is begining to show a great improvement in business. America is promised three years of great prosperity.

The Sullen Insurgents.

Santiago advices, which are about the only Cuban advices now available, represent the attitude of the Cubans as one of distrust and disappointment, one dispatch saying that many insurgents even display a sullen hostility. There is Spanish blood in them, and they, too, have a not unworthy feeling of pride which is hurt by the evident contempt with which they find themselves regarded, while they cannot fail to note the complete change of tone toward them which has followed the Santiago campaign. Rightly or wrongly, they have been taken down many pegs in American opinion by reports of their doings sent from the front, and now as this country is responsible for the good government of Cuba it is natural that this lowering of American opinion of the Cubans should be marked by more frequent reference to the prospect of annexation. The reasoning runs about like this: "The Cubans behaved badly at Santiago. The Cubans are a bad lot. They are unfit to govern themselves. We must annex and rule them." It is very bad reasoning, based upon blind jumps from small evidence to great conclusions. With equal truth it might have been said Pennsylvanians behaved badly in certain battles of the Revolution and were therefore unworthy to form a part of the union. But this has nothing to do with the drift of American opinion. Returning to the effect of that opinion upon the Cubans, it is not unnatural that we should find them accepting the peace with sullen doubt and distrust, rather than gratitude. Priceless though the gift may be the ignorant mass of those long hunted and wretched insurgents may be pardoned for failing to recognize unalloyed kindness and benevolence in what may seem to them only a change of masters with no recognition for their flag or for all that it must signify. They are to be pitied, not blamed. Let us deal fairly, frankly and patiently with them.—*Ex.*

Statehood for none of our new conquests has been thought of yet, but the people of Porto Rico are getting themselves in training for it. They are showing an Americanism and an intelligence which is impressing this government very favorably toward them. It is known of course, that the proportion of whites to the total population is larger in Porto Rico than it is in Cuba, or any other Spanish island, its per capita wealth is greater, and its per centage of educated people is higher. After the Spaniards are driven out of the island a stream of emigrants to it from the United States is very likely to begin, and its population will rapidly increase in the immediate future. Porto Rico will probably not remain in the crown colony status long. A full territorial government is reasonably certain to be given to that island before many years roll by.

What a Protocol Is.

A protocol, (literally the first leaf of a sheaf of manuscript, glued in place) in the language of deplomacy, means a preliminary sketch or draft of a treaty or agreement, and for the time it is in force is supposed to have the binding power of a complete and final agreement. The usual method of procedure following the announcement of a protocol is for the two governments concerned to appoint respectively commissioners for the drafting of a formal treaty, and this will be the course pursued by the United States and Spain in the present war.

Colonel Roosevelt has given notice that he will take his Rough Riders to the Paris Exposition in 1900 at his own expense. The boys are all very loud in their praise for their Colonel. They fought for ninety hours without sleep or rest.

After the Fever

Little Girl Was Weak and Could Not Eat—Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Her Appetite and Strength—Eczema Disappearing.

"My little girl was sick for several months with typhoid fever, and after she got over it she was weak and did not eat. My husband got her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, saying it would make her eat and give her strength—and it did. She had taken it only a short time when she was well and strong. Everyone who sees her is surprised at her improvement because she was so weak and thin, but now is fat and healthy. I am giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla now for eczema and the trouble is fast disappearing. My husband has taken it for rheumatism and it has done him good." MRS. CLINTON B. COPE, Buckingham Valley, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

August Sales!

GOODS TO BE SOLD OUT AT COST,

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children,

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &C,

To make room for fall and winter goods,

at prices that will surprise you.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

Who Pays the Tax?

The annexation of Porto Rico is not without some very valuable lessons to those who have been befooled by years of Republican high tariff teachings. And every one of these lessons is worth the closest attention of every voter in the United States.

It has been said time and again by the protectionist that the foreigner pays the tariff tax. As a great protectionist put it when throwing dust in the people's eyes: "The Republican party believed that we should never tax our own people so long as we can have other people to tax." The whole rubric of protection has been that high tariffs protect domestic manufactures from the encroachments of foreign competition and that the foreigner who wishes to enter the American market must pay the tariff tax, which is not returned to him through a reimbursing selling price.

We all know how fallacious has proved the claim that a high tariff is necessary to the protection of American products from foreign competition. Within the last few weeks the people have had placed before them official statistics showing how American commerce has increased in countries that are our chief industrial competitors. These statistics show that protection is the sham.

A good object lesson of the falsity of the claim that the foreigner pays the tax has always been wanting. True, it seemed queer that protectionists who reveled in high tariffs never made these so high that the collection of internal revenues would be unnecessary, bnt it was a subject carefully avoided by the protectionists. Now the desired object lesson has been furnished by events in Porto Rico. The President has already ordered that the same tariff regulations provided for Santiago shall be enforced at Porto Rican ports. And this order was received with great satisfaction in Porto Rico.

Why? Because the tariff rates on all articles of food imported into Porto Rico have been so excessive that most of the population found it difficult to obtain the simplest of food necessaries. With the tariff tax reduced the Porto Ricans are enabled to get food so cheaply that all can get enough to eat.

It is a simple story, told in the telegraphic columns of all newspapers, but how the simple story destroys all the artful and elaborate tales of the men who have spent years in deceiving the people as to tariff and protection! Now who pays the tax?—*Ex.*

STATE NEWS.

—William and Joseph Quick were drowned in the Susquehanna river at Wilkesbarre last week.

—A 5-year old daughter of Harry Coldren was swept away by the rapidly rising Conestoga Creek, at Churchtown, Lancaster County. Her body was not found.

Miss Jennie Wilson one of Shamokin's best known and popular young ladies was instantly killed last week, by placing her two hands on two telephone wires, while leaning out of a window listening to a band play. It appears that during the day some electric light wires had become crossed with the telephone wires and charged them strong enough to kill. It is believed that she received a shock of 1500 volts.

—After a bitter fight the Cumberland Valley Telephone Company was granted the right to operate in Chambersburg.

OUR SPECIAL SALE

will be extended to August 24, 1898, with new offers in almost every department through our store that can not help but interest you.

WRAPPERS.

We put out a lot of light wrappers this week, good patterns, made as nice as any dressmaker would make them, worth from $1 to 1.50, for 69c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

We make another cut in Shirt Waists. Our lot we will sell out at 25c., worth from 50c. to $1.

S. L. Munson's waists, worth from $1 to 1.65, go this week at 79c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

You will find this week a great many special offers in our Grocery Department.

Flour, any make, $1.25 for 50 lbs.
Good country lard, 8c per lb.
Mason glass jars, 50, 60, 75c. doz.
Waterwelons, Sweet Potatoes, Bananas and Lemons, always fresh.

F. P. PURSEL.

LITERARY NOTES.

General Greely's 278 Days of Death.

The true story of those 278 days of suffering by Greely's heroic little band of explorers in the Arctic region has been told by General Greely himself, for the first time, for the October *Ladies' Home Journal*. For years General Greely has kept an unbroken silence about his fearful experience and that of his companions, as they dropped dead one by one at his side, and it was only after the greatest persuasion that the famous explorer was induced to write the story.

—o—

The Little Queen's Picture.

Wilhelmina, who is to be crowned Queen of the Netherlands on September 6 next, has personaly sent to Mr. Bok, the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*—himself a Hollander by birth—one of her private portraits for publication in the next number of his magazine. It is the last portrait which will be taken of the little lady before her coronation, and will be printed in connection with a specially prepared sketch, showing the personality of the first Queen of Holland from every point of view.

At a meeting of the Lycoming County Republican committee held at Williamsport yesterday, the present Democratic incumbent John J. Metzger was unanimously nominated for President Judge of the Twenty-ninth Judicial District. Judge Metzger is now the nominee of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

At Private Sale!

A valuable farm, lying within the limits of THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG

—AND CONTAINING—

130 ACRES,

adjoining lands of Armstrong, Shafer, Millin, Pursel and others, whereon are erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a frame barn and outbuildings, with two wells of water at the buildings. Apply to

JOHN G. FREEZE,
June 23-tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of E. R. Ikeler, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of E. R. Ikeler, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., Columbia County, deceased, have been granted to Frank Ikeler and Fred Ikeler, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

FRANK IKELER,
FRED IKELER,
8-11-6t. *Executors.*

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Change in D. L. & W. Time Table.

The following changes have recently been made in the D. L. & W. time table. Noon train going south, formerly at 12:27 now leaves Bloomsburg at 12:22; evening train south, formerly at 8:30, now leaves at 8:07. The time table as printed on the third page of this paper is incorrect, as to these trains, but correct as to all others. It will be changed as soon as we can procure a time table from the company. tf.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Miss Mame Vial Sundayed with relatives and friends at Shickshinny.

Mrs. Harry S. Wilson left on Monday to visit relatives at Limestownville.

Miss Rose Gidding of Wilkesbarre, is visiting relatives in town this week.

Donald Snyder of Scranton, Sundayed with his father at the Exchange Hotel.

Miss Irene Heck is a guest at Mr. and Mrs. Dr. G. W. Mifflin's on Main Street.

Harry Laycock of Wyoming, is assisting at the Republican office for a few weeks.

Miss May Blue returned from a week's visit at Baltimore, Maryland on Friday.

Joseph Kline of Fishing Creek, and J. M. Smith of Jerseytown, dropped in to see us while in town on Monday.

W. R. Kocher, accompanied by his family are spending a two weeks vacation at Shawnee Lake.

Miss Huldah Oppenheimer of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Blanche Gross on Normal Hill.

Charles Kitzmiller arrived home on Tuesday from a trip through the west. He has been away since May.

Miss Hettie Brown of Bloomsburg, is a guest at the home of Joseph Keeley, West Mahoning street.—Danville "Sun."

Hon. Russel Kains of Laporte, spent Sunday with friends at Benton. He circulated among acquaintances in town on Manday.

Mrs. J. W. Lewis and Eugene of Altoona, are visiting Mrs. Lewis' mother, Mrs. Thomas Vannatta on Iron Street.

Prof. G. E. Wilbur was called to Susquehanna County on Saturday, by the serious illness of his mother.

William Krickbaum, who has been confined to the house for some time was out on Tuesday.

William B. Cummings went to Wilkesbarre on Saturday, and from there on to New York on a business trip.

The Misses Nettie and May White, of Light Street, spent a few days in town with relatives this week.

Miss Elizabeth Jacoby, clerk in the post office went to the sea shore yesterday, for a two weeks vacation.

Robert Bogart, Nathan Gildding and Eugene Cohen are spending a week visiting friends at Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Miss Martha Witmer spent Monday in town with her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Blosser on Market Street.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halfs and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,

Opposite P. O Pharmacist

Telephone No. 1634

Miss Margaret Laubach went to Atlantic City to-day to spend a couple of weeks.

Hon. Grant Herring and Prothonotary W. H. Henrie went to Williamsport on Tuesday.

W. H. Smith of the Benton "Argus" was in town on Tuesday.

Cal Girton and wife, Miss Nora Girton and Miss Agnes Mensch, go to Atlantic City this week for ten days.

A. B. Croop of Briarcreek dropped in to see us while in town on Wednesday. He is an old subscriber to the "Columbian."

Prof. F. H. Jenkins, Registrar of the State Normal School, is spending his vacation with relatives in York State.

Rev. J. W. Crawford, a former pastor of the Baptist Church at this place, now located in Lycoming County, was in town this week on a visit.

Our well known merchants H. J. Clark and Son, who have been absent from town for the past two weeks on a trip through the west, returned home on Tuesday They attended the exposition at Omaha, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLaughlin, and Mrs. Kate Potter, of Bloomsburg, were guests of the editor's family on Sunday. The latter went to North Mountain to visit Russell Swisher and other relatives.—"Millville Tablet."

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Hon. Chas. L. Hawley will speak at Millville to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Riley is improving her property on Centre street by moving it back and building an addition to it.

Dr. J. C. Reifsnyder Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Regiment is home on a sick furlough.

The storm which passed over this section yesterday afternoon, did considerable damage to the crops.

Several crack bicyclists have arrived in town, to contest for the diamond prizes offered by the Bloomsburg Wheelmen on Saturday.

W. H. Woodin, the Republican candidate for Congress from this district, was among the first to arrive in town on Tuesday. He had his headquarters at the Exchange Hotel.

Every person confined in the Luzerne County jail has been presented with a large palm leaf fan by Warden Boland. He evidently wants the prisoners to keep cool.

Charles H. Johnston, an employee of Creasy & Wells planing mill had his leg broken on Thursday afternoon. He was walking about the machinery and was caught by the belt of the flooring machine.

The following letters are advertised Aug. 16, 1898. Mr. T. M. Culver, Fred C. Davis, Mr. John P. Lenon, Mrs. Cora Nufer, A. W. Ro, Mr. S. Sampson. Will be sent to the dead letter office Aug. 30, 1898.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

The Harrisburg *Commonwealth* very tritely says: "Annexation, expansion, imperialism and all the questions growing out of the war haven't any more to do with the campaign in Pennsylvania than the wind has to do with the revolution of the moon."

For those desiring to visit Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) during Camp Meeting no better opportunity offers than to go on Pennsylvania Railroad Nine Day Excursion Wednesday August 24th. Rates are low and accommodations first class.

On Saturday next, the people of Tyrone will unfurl to the breeze between two mountains, the largest flag in the world. Its size will be sixty by one hundred feet and be stretched along a wire thirty-two hundred feet long. Tyrone patriotism isn't waning even if the war is ended.

The Montoursville Pantaloon factory has secured the government contract to make 50,000 pairs of pantaloons for the army. They will start to work on the contract as soon as the material is received. This will give the factory steady work for three months.

The new lodge of Elks recently instituted in Bloomsburg held its first regular meeting at the K. G. E. hall Friday night. There was a good attendance, members from many surrounding towns being present. Beside a previously arranged program consisting of various games of amusement, refreshments were served.

"Let this thought comfort you my son," said the Queen Regent, and the imperial lips were firmly drawn, "that whatever else we have lost, we have saved our honor." The boy King dug his heel into the carpet's velvet pile, and pouted. "Honor is all right," he finally said, "but I'd rather have the ships."

Patrick J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife, at San Francisco on Tuesday. He then turned the weapon upon himself and committed suicide. The hypothesis is accepted by the family and by intimate friends that Mr. Corbett committed the act while temporary insane. He was 66 years of age and his wife four years younger.

The contract for furnishing the diamond prizes for the race meet on Saturday has been awarded to Hess Bros.

C. P. Sloan of Ent Post G. A. R. has been appointed an aide on the staff of Department Commander of Penna., W. J. Patterson.

It is said by tying sand-paper around her ankles, a girl can produce the same effects as buying an expensive silk skirt. The pieces of sandpaper rub together and sound like a $12 skirt.

A. H. Stroh will open a store at West Pittston the latter part of this mouth. He returned this week from New York where he has been purchasing his stock. We join with his many friends in wishing him unbounded success.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kurtz, aged nearly seventy-five years, died at Brooklyn, New York, on Thursday last. The deceased was the mother of Associate Judge Kurtz. The remains were brought to Berwick and interred in the cemetery at Summer Hill.

The match race between C. W. Krick, of Sinking Springs, and Will F. McMichael, of Berwick, is the all absorbing topic of discussion at the present. Several small bets were made Monday evening by some of our local sports. The odds appear to be slightly in favor of the former.

The candidates of the Democratic party who were nominated at Altoona in June, were formally notified of their nomination, at Bedford Springs on Wednesday afternoon. C. B. Jackson Esq., was a member of the committee to inform the candidates, and Geo. E. Elwell also was present by invitation from the state chairman.

We are told that the opening of the new addition to the Grovania Hotel which took place on Wednesday night of last week was attended by considerable free fighting in which women played a prominent part. There have been no fatalities reported, although some of the participants received blows which caused catalepsy.

The supreme court has confirmed the decision of Judge Biddle, of Cumberland county, in a case that is of general interest throughout the state. He allowed constables ten cents on each and every mile they traveled in performance of their official duty. Many constables were only allowed five cents, and proceedings will be instituted for back fees in many counties where they were withheld.

One of our Lock Haven exchanges says a man has been carrying on a swindling game in towns of that section. He represented himself as an agent for a millinery establishment in Lebanon. He was selling outfits to make artificial flowers and said he would forward the wax, silk, wire, thread, scissors, and 100 moulds to make 150 in advance. He stated that he would be around the next day to give a lesson of an hour, and would continue for a week. The students in the art were to work one hour every day for a week, and at the expiration of that time they would receive $2.00 for their labor. He succeeded in interesting a number of ladies who are still waiting for the return of the swindler, who left the same day, and since then nothing has been seen or heard of him. As he will very likely try his hand in Bloomsburg, we warn our young ladies to look out for him.

SOME persons say it is natural for them to lose flesh during summer. But losing flesh is losing ground. Can you afford to approach another winter in this weakened condition?

Coughs and colds, weak throats and lungs, come quickest to those who are thin in flesh, to those easily chilled, to those who have poor circulation and feeble digestion.

Scott's Emulsion

of *cod liver oil with hypophosphites* does just as much good in summer as in winter. It makes flesh in August as well as April. You certainly need as strong nerves in July as in January. And your weak throat and lungs should be healed and strengthened without delay.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

Court Proceedings.

A session of court was held Friday afternoon, with the two Associates Fox and Kurtz presiding.

R. T. Smith, J. B. Laubach, Jasper Lewis, C. F. Seely, Chas. Edson, I. L. Edwards and C. T. Davis appointed viewers to assess damages in the opening of Beaver alley in Benton.

Petition presented and granted for the changing of the polling place in Benton Borough, from the Exchange Hotel to the Town Hall.

Citation awarded in estate of Sarah J. Crawford, dec'd.

Lunacy of Reuben J. Kester. Report of commission filed, finding him a lunatic. Aaron Kester appointed Committee.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Court convened again for a short session. Hon. Grant Herring the newly appointed Judge occupied the bench.

Chas. Mensinger was appointed guardian of Minnie, the minor child of Adison Mensinger.

C. W. Mensinger was appointed guardian of Myron Folk, minor child of Cora Mensinger.

On motion of Col. John G. Freeze, acknowledgement of Sheriff's deed in the sale of real estate of Samuel Longenberger, is continued till first Monday of September.

Albert Ploch discharged from custody of Sheriff, under the Insolvent law. Bond of $300 given by Frederick Ploch.

Adjourned to meet September 5, 1898, at nine a. m.

Dr. Byron Clark licensed specialist in chronic diseases and eye troubles can be consulted free at St. Charles Hotel, Berwick from 8 A. M. until noon Saturday Sept. 3rd. At Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg from noon until 4 P. M. Saturday Sept. 3rd and at Susquehanna House, Catawissa from 4 P. M. until 8 P. M. Saturday Sept. 3rd. Come early. Treatment can be made as low as $2.00 a week, or $5.00 per month where circumstances require it. BYRON CLARK. 8-18-3t.

It is said that war has had the effect of raising the price of many edibles, but that very few people know that the Irish potato is already higher than in years past at the same seasons. This is not due to shortage in crops, for reports coming from various sections show that it is about normal but entirely to an increase in demand. The war with Spain has been largely responsible for this increased demand, for the United States government is buying everything in the way of old potatoes to forward to the troops encamped in various parts of the country, and those engaged in the invasion of Cuba and the Philippines. For several months past the government agents have been securing vast stores of old potatoes. The gain in the regular demand caused by this drain has been filled with orders for new potatoes, and they have constantly risen in price somewhat, but the sudden termination of the war and the mustering out of service of 75,000 soldiers, will probably effect the price, which will very likely come down a little.

The September number of *Harper's Magazine* will be unusually cosmopolitan in character. The timely subject of the outcome of the war with Spain will be treated in three important articles: "The Future Policy of the United States," by James Bryce: "The United States in Foreign Military Expeditions," by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart; and "The New Fiscal Policy of the United States," by Worthington C. Ford. England receives attention in Mr. Smalley's second paper on Mr. Gladstone; and in "Social Life in the British Army," illustrated by R. Caton Woodville. "The Romance of a Mad King" is a vivid sketch of the life of King Louis II. of Bavaria; Sidney Whitman, F. R. G. S., writes of "The Turk at Home"; and "Days in the Arctic" are notes from the journal of Frederick G. Jackson Part 1, of "An Angel in a Web," a novel by Julian Ralph, four short stories, including one by Frederic Remington, and the Drawer conclude the number.

Notice to Comrades Col. Co. Vet. Ass'n.

Those who have been appointed to procure a list of all enlistments of their townships, also those collecting dues, will please report to secretary not later than Sept. 1st, 1898. H. J. CONNER, Sec'y.

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

$3000 to loan on first mortgage, in amounts from $200 upwards. For particulars inquire of A. N. YOST.

CLARK'S

REDUCTION SALE

OF SUMMER GOODS. Time is up for us holding them. In order to close them out quickly we have greatly reduced the prices. Below we mention a few items. Come and see the goods. A visit at the store will pay you.

Wash Dress Goods.

17c Organdies now 12½c yd
25c Organdies now 19c yd
12½c Lawns now 9c yd
8c Lawns now 5c yd
10c Galetea Suitings now 7½c yard.
15c Plaid Lawns now 10c yd
12½c Bayadere Lawns now 8c yard.
42c Silk Striped Zephyr now 32c yard.
30c woven Madras now 25c yd
8c yard wide Percales now 5½c yard.

Parasols.

We have greatly reduced the prices of these goods. See window.

Challie.

One lot silk striped Challie, floral patterns, now 20c yd.

Special Petticoats.

Wash petticoats, 50c.
Linen petticoats with deep ruffle at 89c.
Seersucker petticoats with deep ruffle at 75c.

Wool Dress Goods.

We mention three lots only:
45 in. Check Mohairs now 45c.
40 in. Black Mohairs now 55c.
38 in. all wool Vigoroux now 40c.

Art Denims

In new patterns for curtains and furniture coverings.

Shirt Waists.

We have greatly lowered the prices on these goods.

Special Crash

For Suits and Dress Skirts, extra good, price 15c yd.

Remnants

Of Wool Dress Goods, suitable for Skirts, Waists and Children's Dresses at little prices.

Counterpane Special,

Large size, good patterns and weight, hemmed ready for use, at 97c.

Terms, CASH. H. J. CLARK & SON

I. W. HARTMAN & SON, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Second August Sale.

Special Prices on all kinds of Summer Goods, and many kinds of early Fall Goods. If you need a short length of any kind of cotton goods, you will find it here at less than you expect. Silks for trimming and for waists in this sale.

SHIRT WAISTS.
A small lot yet remain. If your size is here you can get a waist for almost half price. 69, 50, 39c; were $1.39, 1.00 to 50c.

SILKS.
Waist lengths and small pieces are here at prices to please Find out how much you need, then examine the lot.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.
These cool evenings suggest the child's need of a light weight Jacket. If you buy now, the profit is all yours.

RIBBONS.
Remnants of wide ribbons at almost half.
Wide ribbons for sashes at 25c, have been 35c.
Sashes at $1.95, were $2.50.

10 yds. good muslin, 35c.

WASH GOODS.
The last price cutting on these goods has just taken place. Lawns, 5 to 18c, were 10 to 35c. Percales, 8c, were 12½c. Ginghams, 4½c yd., sold in dress lengths only. Lots of short lengths for dresses and waists at almost your prices.

PAPASOLS.
75c to $1.95, were $1 to 3.50.

BOYS' SUITS.
75c, were $1. 59c, were 75.
Waists, 39c, were 50. 19c, were 25c

NOTIONS.
Neckties, 4 to 50c. Shirt Waist Sets, 10c to $1.50. Belts, 15c to $1.50. 3 spools King's Thread, 5c. 6 pieces white tape, 5c. Crochet cotton, 3c spool. Belt buckles, 19 to 50c.

10 yds. good calico, 35c.

46 East Main Street. CORSER'S NEW SHOE STORE. BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at $1.00 and $1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at $2 and $3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand. BLOOMSBURG.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it TO DAY. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Good accommodations can be furnished two or three adults in a pleasant home up the creek. Terms $6 a week. Inquire at this office. 4t.

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Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

OUR GREAT NAVAL ENCOUNTERS WITH THE FRENCH.

The United States Fitted Out Privateers and Authorized American Officers to Capture French Cruisers Wherever Found.

It was Lord Wolseley who said recently that the United States being unprepared for war might be congratulated upon not having tackled any first class European power. There are so many people in this country of the same opinion as the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, that it seems worth while to show that our prowess as a naval power does not rest exclusively upon our having whipped the decayed monarchy of Spain. We whipped Great Britain much against our will in the war of 1812; but do those faint-hearted few whose hearts sink into their boots at the name of war, not know that we crushed France also in 1798-9? England and France were and still are each first class European powers. And as there is now as there was also a century ago, some prospects of trouble with France, the results of the Naval war and the circumstances which led up to it are of timely interest, particularly as they recall a phase of American history utterly unconsidered in its bearing upon present events.

The cause of the trouble with France arose out of the inability of the hot-head members of the French Directory to appreciate such a constitutional revolutionist as John Adams, who was not without some leanings in the direction of a monarchy. Adams, accordingly hated the authors of the French revolution, and all its sympathizers, including Jefferson, had little love for the views of John Adams, who held "levees" once a week in the White House and advocated the use of plush breeches and of curled hair and similar frivolities in the attendants on the Executive. Though treated with studied insolence himself by the English court circle while he was Minister to England, Adams was unnecessarily anxious to see friendship restored between the United States and England. Though England would yield nothing to obtain it Adams still indulged the foolish hope that England would accept the situation of the loss of her colonies; and so if England condoned a successful rebellion Adams was anxious to have this country forget the years of oppression and all the bitter past. As friends and allies commercially at least he thought the two nations might go on in peace; and as he says in his diary "together they might gather and divide the world." In short there was a situation and a reciprocity of feeling one hundred years ago in certain Anglican quarters very similar to the present, and which went even to the extent of having a faction in this country desirous of precipitating a war with France. This faction was successful in securing the ratification of the Jay treaty through Alexander Hamilton and two "Anglicists," Secretaries John Pickering and Oliver Wolcott. Upon the ratification of this treaty the French directory were so angry after the assistance that Lafayette had given the colonists in securing their liberty, that they immediately recalled their minister and sent home ours.

French cruisers therefore attacked our merchant vessels. This country was then too weak for a naval war and Adams sent envoys to the irate members of the Directory to set matters right. There was much ill feeling entertained towards Adams personally by the leading members of the Directory, who were furious that Jefferson was not elected president, and a demand was made upon Adams' envoys for a sum of money to enable France to carry on her wars and also propitiate the directory. It was then that arose the famous cry of defiance—"Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute," the justification for which was the unusual demand of France which it is believed, however, now was most deliberately colored by the Anti-French and Pro-Anglican faction who hated equally the two Republics and were anxious to antagonize them in order to restore English supremacy in America.

Congress thus aroused by the one sided report of the Adams envoys organized an army. Soon also a state of war existed on the sea, where Commodore Truxton defeated and captured two French frigates. These two splendid victories however sobered the belligerent members of the Directory and they constituted such interesting naval engagements that European first class powers might study them with advantage now. War it is true was not formally declared, but the depredations stirred up the patriotic feelings of the American people who were thus profoundly convinced that Europe whether royalists or republican, was equally quite unable to appreciate or to understand them. The United States fitted out privateers and authorized American officers to capture French cruisers wherever found. The Constellation was the name of the first American frigate that thus tested our navy against that of a first class European power. While cruising in the vicinity of St. Christopher one hundred years ago Commodore Truxton one day discovered a sail ahead. He immediately ran before the wind so as to cross the stranger's course. Before coming into closer quarters it was found that she was resolved upon changing her course and she then hoisted an American flag. Truxton now showed his colors and gave the private signal of the day. As the stranger did not respond he drew down upon her and immediately the strange craft hoisted the French colors and fired a gun to leeward. The Constellation started in hot pursuit and after a six hours' chase gained a position off the enemy's port quarters. She now poured a full broadside into the Frenchman which promptly returned the fire which thus became rapid and constant upon both sides. After a few minutes of firing the enemy, according to Fredes "Batailles Navales de la France," luffed up to run aboard; but owing to the loss of her main topmast was not successful, thus enabling the Constellation to run athwart her course, forge ahead, and still pour in a withering fire. Truxton so splendidly manoeuvred his ship that he kept her just off the enemy's starboard bow where the Frenchman was weakest, maintaining this position for a whole hour, pouring in broadside after broadside and receiving a heavy fire occasionally in return. At this stage an eighteen pound ball struck the Constellation's foretop mast just above the cap, and she now drew out of the smoke that had collected around the two fighting ships. But espying the shadow of the enemy again—and which enveloped in smoke was unable to see the Constellation, but which kept firing away in the direction in which the Constellation was last seen—the American vessel now opened a heavy fire upon her starboard battery which soon dismounted every gun upon the Frenchman's deck. About 4:30 in the afternoon of the day—the engagement beginning at nine in the morning—the Constellation dropped astern, crossed the enemy's wake and was about to sink the stranger with all on board when she surrendered and was immediately secured as a prize. She was found to be the French 36-gun frigate L'Insurgente.

Both the Constellation and the L'Insurgente were rated as 36-gun frigates, though in estimating their equality the French pound was eight per cent. heavier than the English pound. Thus a French 12-pound shot weighed 13 English pounds and a French 24-pound shot was the equivalent in destructive effect to 26 English pounds. After a similar encounter on the morning of Feb. 1, 1800, between the Constellation and the 40-gun-frigate La Vengeance and after the superiority of American to European ships had been established, the hostile attitude of the French Directory was changed and no further interference was attempted by France.

After these brushes between the American and French fleets Napoleon replaced the feeble and incompetent members of the Directory, President Adams again sent his envoys to Paris and things were made so permanently satisfactory that Napoleon sold all the French possessions to this country, saying—"I have now given to the United States something that sooner or later shall make them a formidable rival to the commercial and maritime supremacy of England." The accuracy of this prediction was not so apparent then as it is to-day, nor did Napoleon ever imagine that the future held in it a possible Anglo-American alliance.

Ice in Sickness.

Ice is employed in various ways in illness as a remedy. The ice-bag is applied to the head in cases where there is severe pain, and to various parts of the body to reduce inflammation. If a proper bag is not at hand, a common bladder from the butched may be used filled with ice broken up into small pieces, so as to lie on the part more comfortably; if a cork is placed in the center it may be tied more securely. The ice-bag should be slung over the place so that the weight of the bag does not rest on the part, but just be in contact with it; a piece of folded flannel or lint should be placed under it so that the bag does not rest on the bare skin; it might cause gangrene without this precaution.

Ice is given to stop sickness, or in cases of hemorrhage from the lungs, a small piece is placed on the tongue frequently. Ice should be kept in large lumps if possible, and these ought to be wrapped in a flannel or blanket. When required to be kept by the bedside a piece of flannel is tied over a cup or basin, the ice resting in the centre, the water then runs, when melted, into a cup, and prevents the ice from melting too quickly. A darning needle or bonnet pin is the best thing to break up the ice with, if a proper ice pick is not at hand.

Trades Followed by Ants.

Bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest spaces and the least possible loss to interstice. The mole is a meteorologist. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sails, and casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical feats.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians. Caterpillars are silk-spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses the stream.

The beaver is an architect, builder, and wood-cutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs acqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers.

"I guess," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "dat I warn't built foh soldierin'." "But you's done jine de comp'ny," said Miss Miami Brown. "Yas, but dem off'cers is li'ble ter git pow'ful smaht. I kin step off ter de music as fine as anybody. But dey won't lemme staht. De man he say: 'Private Pinkley, de right foot is de wrong foot.' Den I got kinder confuse an' I says, 'Which am my right foot?' An' den he says, 'Yo' left foot, ob cohse.' I reckons de fus' ting I knows I gwinter git ketched fo' mutiny."—Washington Star.

TYPICAL AMERICAN.

A SKETCH OF THE BRAVE LEADER OF THE COWBOY REGIMENT.

Roosevelt is a Man with a Future Who Learned Human Nature on the Prairies and Who Can Turn His Knowledge to Account Upon the Tented Fields.

Theodore Roosevelt has so much endeared himself to the American people by his cheerful optimism that the president of his alma mater once saw fit to make apology for it. The subsequent events have shown that the student was the master of the sage, the scholar the head of the school. This notable circumstance probably had more effect in shaping Roosevelt's public career than all he learned within its walls, and will certainly do him a vastly greater service than any parchment diploma which that ancient institution could offer. For had President Eliot seen fit to laud Roosevelt's course on the Monroe doctrine instead of to deprecate it, that plucky young American might well have asked with Daniel O'Connell, "What have I done wrong now?"

Since leaving Harvard Roosevelt has been more familiar with the herd book than with Horace, yet he has found time while administering law to the ranchers and rough riders of the West, to make more notable contributions to American literature than any public man of to-day. But he is no mere dilletante maker of books and fine phrases.

Whether as a rancher on the banks of Bitter Creek, or as chief of that department at Washington which aims to purify the spoils system, and to reform the public service, Colonel Roosevelt has invariably proved himself to be a man of fixed convictions and of rare courage. "I would rather see this Administration turned out because it enforced the laws, than to see it succeed in violating them," is a characteristic phrase of the man, and which gives his character in a nutshell. Phrases like this might be culled from his sayings, but it would be only a rosary of Roosevelt's manly straightforward qualities. He speaks as straight as he shoots, and Roosevelt's record as a cowboy is 23 bulls eyes out of a possible 25, while astride a mustang in full gallop.

His first step after leaving Harvard with the blessings of the faculty, was to mend New York politics. For two hundred and fifty years the name of Roosevelt has been connected with the business interests of the metropolis. It is a name associated with one of the oldest of New York's streets, and with one of the most serviceable of the city's hospitals. Colonel Roosevelt's debut in public life was conceived with the view of making manifest the influence of the scholar in city politics; and in this purpose he succeeded sufficiently to give increased power to the Mayor of New York and to take away from the aldermen the power of confirming appointments. He was also the candidate of the Republican party for Mayor of New York in 1886, his opponents being the late Henry George and Abram S. Hewitt.

Col. Roosevelt, however, was destined to be identified with New York politics later on. But meantime he was making the most of his opportunities to shape his own and the country's future. Two years after leaving Harvard Roosevelt wrote a history of the Naval War of 1812. The book took high literary rank and paved the way for his entrance into public service, as assistant Secretary of the Navy. The vigorous style of this initial work did much to arouse the country to the necessity for an enlarged navy, and to quicken the patriotic sentiment of the country, which was then beginning to be tinged all over with burnished hue of gold. A year afterwards he gave the public some glimpses of his studies of pioneer life in a work on ranches in the West, and of the "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," which are filled with delightful reminiscences of western life; and in which much that was worth knowing has been rescued from forefathers or from mere hearsay and tradition. His experience hunting the bison or the buffalo, and the physical wiriness then developed will prove as useful to him now in Cuba as his knowledge as a student of naval history made him an invaluable aid in the Navy Department in preparing for the present war with Spain. He brought to the navy the experience and researches of a scholar, and he now brings to the Roosevelt rangers the skill, endurance and exploits of a horsemen who is as happy in the saddle as other men are while in bed.

That Colonel Roosevelt understands the west and its matters, and appreciates them, is proven by the hearty manner in which he has elucidated its phases in his many works. And in nothing is this broad and American view so well borne out as in considering the number of those works which treat of the noble examples of the west, and of the bounding nature of the backwoodsman that Roosevelt has given to the reading communities of the East. In the view of this descendant of the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, the winning of that vast Empire nursed by strong men, and taught by fate to know Ichoval's plan "That man's devices can't make a man" ought to be the great theme of our statesmen. For it is upon the character and prosperity of the west that much of our future as a nation depends. Colonel Roosevelt, therefore, is never weary of telling in the eight volumes of his entitled "The Winning of the West," of the part which the frontiersman has played, and of the part which his descendants will play all through the coming years in shaping our national future. Having thus thoroughly familiarized himself with the West and having absorbed of its large sympathies and of its buoyancy and dash, Roosevelt was no less successful at the National Capital. There the scenes were changed but not the man. He was as popular in Washington as he was in Dakota, and when he bade good-bye to his colleagues recently, to actively enter into the Cuban campaign, his office at Washington was strewn with flowers, and there was scarcely a dry eye among those various officials who called to say farewell.

It is Frederic Harrison who says that "the man of culture in politics is one of the poorest mortals alive." But Col. Roosevelt has shown that the man of culture can wield great influence in political life; and that men of culture have as great opportunities before them in American as in European life. It is the lot of too many men of so-called culture that they really are not men of culture at all, but that they belong to the affected class of men whom Matthew Arnold called "our barbarians." And if this lackadaisical, jejune class, who are steeped with an insousiance proportionate to their desire to patronize the plain people, only learnt the wisdom that Roosevelt could teach them it would not be so difficult to reconcile politics and the scholar, in this country.

When Colonel Roosevelt was asked one day what he would do with the city young men if he had the power, "I'd order them to work," said he as quick as the snap of a gunlock. "I have tried to do this by example," continued he, "and it is what I have preached; for myself I'd work as quick beside Pat Duggan as with the last descendant of a patroom; it literally makes no difference to me as long as the work is good and the man is in earnest." No such wisdom as this was learned at Harvard. And it is no small tribute to the confidence which this man is capable of inspiring even in men who never saw him—and most of whom were also aware that he had never been in action—that volunteers from every part of the Union more freely staked their lives upon Colonel Roosevelt's judgment and were less afraid to die if necessary in his company, than if he were a West Point graduate and a full-fledged military commander.

Roosevelt is a man with a future who has learned human nature on the prairies, and who can turn his knowledge to account upon the tented fields. If the war progresses he is also morally certain to make a creditable record there. He is no mere canting theorist, but a broad guage practical man whose education in the world begets the highest confidence in his capacity to face the future—a future that is quite likely to have no room for mere men of leisure, but which may be depended upon even to put itself to some inconvenience in order to make room for men of the stamp of Theodore Roosevelt.

Spanish Cruelties.

John Gilmer Speed discussing the Spaniard says of them: "Still, after all that can be said for them, it must be confessed that the Spaniards as a whole are cruel and bloody minded judged by our standards. They may not be unkind parents, or, among the peasantry, unkind husbands. But what no English speaking people can stomach is the national passion for the bull fight. No passion or sentiment anywhere in the world is so comprehensively and intensely national as the passion for "tauromachia" is to-day in Spain. There was a time when bull fighting had a comparatively slight hold on the northern provinces, but that time is past. Just as the broad "faja," or girdle, is the one article of dress which is worn by all the common people of Spain, otherwise as various in costume as all the rural populations of France and Germany put together, so are they all united in their love for this amusement. The man who will not save up all his pennies to pay for admission to a grand Sunday or Corpus Christi "corrida de toros" is either an inveterate spendthrift or no Spaniard; and if he leaves his wife at home he is a bad husband. What we Americans cannot and never will understand about bull fighting, even when we have managed to master all the intricacies of the game itself, is how a gathering of both men and women can laugh and cheer, and clap hands, and throw their hats into the ring when a living disembowelled horse is making his screams heard above all the uproar. On the whole, we would rather not understand it. There is one Spanish woman for whose memory all Americans feel some reverence—Isabella the Catholic, who pawned her jewels to fit out Cristobal Colon—and it is pleasant for us to remember that Isabella the Catholic set her face sternly against bull fighting, and would have abolished it in her dominions if she could, but even Isabella was not strong enough for that."

Equal to the Occasion.

Ex-Secretary William M. Evarts was for a long time the most skilful of all public men in polite and pointed repartee, says the Ladies' Home Journal. At a reception in Washington he was once drawn into a discussion between two women.

"Mr. Evarts," said one, "do you not think I am right in saying that a woman is always the best judge of another woman's character?"

"Madam," replied Mr. Evarts, "she is not only the best judge, but also the best executioner."

Speed of the Gulf Stream.

Three miles an hour is about the average speed of the Gulf Stream. At certain places, however, it attains a speed of fifty-one miles an hour, the rapidity of the current giving the surface when the sun is shining, the appearance of a sheet of fire.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

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YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

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A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

This settles it! Hereafter I will have all my clothes MADE TO ORDER BY

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THAT'S JUST IT!
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Bloomsburg, Pa.

New Use for the Sunflower.

A new use has been found for the sunflower. The sticky substance which exudes from it has been made into a covering for bicycle tires. The homely sunflower is rapidly coming to the front as a useful article. Its seeds make excellent food for cattle, its oil is equal to the best linseed oil, and its stalks are, pounds for pound, a better heat producing product than coal.

The Doctor's Opinion.

"My little boy broke out all over his body with painful sores and kept running down in health. The doctor said his blood was out of order and that the best blood purifier was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We began giving him this medicine and he was soon entirely cured." MRS. GRACIE ARMSTRONG, Ricketts, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

You Don't Need to Believe This.

A surgeon in a neighboring county was called to treat a cow that had swallowed an alarm clock. Several children had been playing on the hay mow, and had a small alarm clock with them, which they left there, and it got among the hay that was fed to the cow, and she managed to swallow the time piece. When Mrs. Brown milked the cow that evening she heard the familiar alarm inside the cow. The doctor was puzzled, and finally decided to give the cow a dose of snuff as an experiment. He got her to sneeze, and up came the clock, which was wound up tightly. The doctor's theory was that the key was against the wall of the stomach, the motion of which kept it wound up.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

His Money Kept Well.

The Mansfield Advertiser says: Abner Jenkins, a year ago, lost a five-dollar bill from his watch pocket while haying on the Murdough farm at Lamb's Creek. Diligent search at the time failed to bring it to light. But last week while some of Mr. Jenkins' neighbors were haying in the same field and talking of his loss, Seymour Hotchkiss saw something green lying on the ground and reaching down picked up the indentical bill, neatly folded, just as it had fallen from Mr. Jenkins' pocket twelve months ago.

Yellowstone Park and Omaha Exposition

Personally-Conducted Tour via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Yellowstone National Park is unquestionably one of the most interesting regions on the globe, for within it is displayed the greatest collection of nature's manifold wonders. Indeed, this mountain-bound plateau, high up on the summit of the everlasting Rockies, is a veritable playground for the world's giant forces.

The personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves New York on September 1, affords the most satisfactory means of visiting this wonderland and viewing its marvelous features. A stop of two days will be made on the return trip at Omaha, affording an opportunity to visit the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman smoking, dining, sleeping, and observation cars, in each direction. Eight days will be spent in the Park. A stop will also be made returning at Chicago. The round-trip rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, $230 from Pittsburg, covers all necessary expenses.

For detailed itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

The Unsuccessful Attempt of Spain to Regain the Fortress.

The most memorable siege in history was the unsuccessful attempt of Spain to regain in 1779 the fortress of Gibraltar, which England had taken by storm a few years before. For three years and seven months the stronghold was invested by a large force of all arms, and a practically uninterrupted fire from 135 guns, including some fifty mortars of thirteen-inch calibre, was maintained from January 12, 1780, till February 2, 1783. Meanwhile the gallant little garrison was only once relieved, and suffered all the pangs of starvation, not unmingled with a feeling of despair; still they clung to the gigantic rock, repelling attack after attack with indomitable courage and endurance, and inflicting enormous losses on their opponents.

The most interesting and exciting episode during this long siege was the ferocious attempt made by the Spaniards toward the close, when they strained every nerve to dismay and overcome the already exhausted but still unflinching garrison. More than 50,000 troops and 170 pieces of ordnance of large calibre were at the disposal of the Spanish general, and an ingenious type of floating batteries, strongly resembling the famous "cheese boxes on rafts" of the late war, had been devised by the Dons, who expected great things of them in the meditated assault.

The numbers of the opposing forces were ludicrously disproportionate. Besides the above mentioned troops and guns the Spanish possessed nine line-of-battleships, fifteen gun or mortar boats, covered boats sufficient to land nearly 40,000 men, and in addition the ten floating batteries, which consisted of large vessels, their sides protected by a banking of timber seven feet thick, and the decks and guns screened with a slanting roof of shot-proof material.

To this gigantic armament the defense could only oppose some 7,000 men, many of them sick or wounded, and all reduced to scanty rations for many months past; ammunition was limited, and the cannon even then were antiquated.

On September 8, 1782, fire was opened on the fortress at a preconcerted signal by the entire strength of the Spanish artillery, both on land and afloat. The floating batteries were moored within half-range and proved indeed invulnerable to shot and shell, which lasted all night and day until late on the 12th. On that day the garrison, unable to make any impression on the fleet, whose efforts were beginning to give the small force of defenders considerable trouble and inconvenience, conceived the brilliant idea of loading their guns with red-hot shot and burning shells, which, though of little or no penetrating power, turned out to be very effective against the wooden sides of the battleships and gunboats; in fact, within a very few hours every one of the floating batteries lay perfectly quiescent on the water, a useless mass of burning hulks.

The endeavors and energy of the defenders finally prevailed over the vast numerical superiority of their opponents, and on the 14th of the month the desperately conducted attack was given up and the Spanish troops retired to their lines, severely crippled by the enormous losses they had suffered, winter quarters were taken up, the bombardment practically abandoned, and peace was declared on the 2d of February following.

Thus ended the most memorable siege that can be found in the pages of history; remarkable for many reasons, but most of all for the small loss of life among the defenders, who, during the three years and a half that the investment lasted, lost in all but 500 men, while they inflicted on the enemy a total loss of several thousand lives.

Military Courage.

The question of the comparative proportion of really brave men in any army will probably never be determined. Great officers on the Continent keep their knowledge on that subject rigorously as a professional secret, and assume as a certainty that all soldiers are brave. They know very well, however, that they are not, and when confidential will admit, as Marshal von Moltke once did in public, that with a great number it takes discipline, and severe discipline, too, to induce them to face shells unshrinkingly. American officers have been known to acknowledge that of their men, who are as brave as any in the world, 20 per cent. would run away if they could, and in every army, even ours, which a man enters only of free will, there is a certain proportion who literally cannot overcome their fears. They are stricken with a sort of paralysis. The proportion is probably not high in any army, the majority, if in health, being able to do their duty, and having intense motives to do it; but neither is the proportion high of those who literally feel no fear.

There are such men who do not quite understand what the emotion is, as there are also some who have in extreme danger a sense of pleasure, which sometimes not only quickens their blood, but distinctly increases their intellectual force. This is said to have been true of Gen. Picton, who, though a hard, rough man, was an "angel when bullets were about"; and was undoubtedly true of the first Lord Gough, who had a trick, highly disagreeable to his staff, of seeking points of full exposure to the enemy's fire.

"Yes," she sighed, "for many years I've suffered from dyspepsia."

"And you don't take anything for it?" her friend asked. "You look healthy enough."

"Oh," she replied, "it's my husband that has it."

Feeding an Army.

Uncle Sam's bill for his 186,000 soldiers is over $50,000 a day, and if the war keeps up for a year it will reach the fine figure of $15,000,000. The old fellow is feeding more soldiers than there are people in Jersey City or Newark; more than the total population of Colorado or West Virginia. This, of course, doesn't take into account the thousands of men employed as civilians by the War Department, or utilized by it in transporting and issuing the food. Many of these men, too, are fed by the Government.

By buying in large quantities, the cost of the army ration is brought down to eighteen cents a day, which is about as cheap in price and a great deal better in quality than the ration of the Bowery lodging house. Then, to the eighteen cents is to be added four cents for the transportation and issuing of the food. This, of itself, for a year, would cost $2,715,600.

The army rations for one day for this vast body of soldiers amounts to 605,895 pounds, or nearly 303 tons. For a year the enormous total would be required of 221,151,675 pounds, or over 110,575 tons, which means that a ton of rations costs $135. In the army ration are a dozen constituents—bacon, hard bread (which is hard tack, or crackers, six inches in diameter), beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, salt, soap, candles and black pepper. This ration is about a third less in quantity than that served by the State of New York to its soldiers. Notwithstanding, there is such an excess in the quantity of the Government ration that by drawing a commutation of rations in money, other kinds of food can be bought according to the needs or the taste of the individual companies.

A regiment, including only the soldiers, eats more than a ton and a half of food a day. In measure of weight this seems a good deal, but when the cost is considered, it is ridiculously small—six cents a meal for three square meals a day, or about $180 for an entire regiment.

Every day the army consumes 69 tons of bacon, and in a year, 25,458 tons. Any butcher can tell how many hogs it takes to turn out this item in the ration.

A pound of hard bread or hard tack and a pound of potatoes go to each soldier once a day. A year's consumption of potatoes would be 1,131,500 bushels. The whole army eats 93 tons of each a day. Beans are highly nutritious, more so, in fact, than potatoes, and 23 tons, baked and in soup, are consumed by the army every day. Butter is not a part of the ration, but sugar is, and of the sweet seasoning as much is supplied as of beans.

The army recognizes but two stimulants—coffee and tobacco. Tobacco is not a part of the ration, but the Government supplies it at cost. The coffee, if well made and served hot, will go as far as any article of food toward cheering up the soldier in the early morning, and before going on guard at night, as well as when coming off his post. Each day the army uses 7 tons of coffee, and in the course of a year, 2,715 tons. Sugar, but no milk, goes with the coffee, though milk, like butter, and other articles called luxuries, can be had through the process of commutation of rations.

He Was His Own Recommendation.

When a merchant had hired an office boy, one out of fifty applicants who answered his advertisement, a friend asked: "How did you come to select that fellow, who didn't have a single recommendation?"

"He had a great many," replied the merchant. "He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him, showing that he is careful; gave up his seat to that lame old man, showing that he is kind and thoughtful; he took off his cap when he came in, answering my questions promptly and respectfully, showing that he is polite and gentlemanly; he picked up a book which I had purposely laid on the floor, and replaced it on the table, while all the rest stepped over it or shoved it aside; and he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing or crowding. When I talked to him I noticed that his clothes were carefully brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth as white as milk; and, when he wrote his name, I noticed that his finger nails were clean, instead of being tipped with jet, like those of that handsome little fellow in the blue jacket. Don't you call these things letters of recommendation? I do, and I would give more for what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes ten minutes than for all the letters of recommendation he can give me."

The selection proved a wise one. The incident shows that a mother who is teaching her boy good manners and habits of self-respect may be providing him with a capital more substantial than a bank account.—Success.

A Remarkable Case.

The aloe, which is used so largely for pills, &c., comes from quite a different plant to that which is famed as blossoming once in a hundred years or so. The latter is the American aloe, while the aloe of medicine is the Aloe Socotrina, so called from the island of Socotra, of which place it is a native.

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields 81lb. of salt, a ton of Pacific water 79lb., Arctic and Antarctic waters yield 85lb. to the ton, and Dead Sea water 187lb.

From investigations into the effects of tobacco it is stated that there were no live microbes after twenty-four hours in the cigars made up with water containing 1,500,000 cholera microbes to the cubic centimetre.

Quaint and Curious.

Transparent leather is made in France.

Denmark slaughters 1,400,000 hogs every year.

There are 10,000 camels at work in Australia.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

As a rule, a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.

The most wonderful bridge in the world is one of solied agate in Arizona.

A pen carrying a small electric lamp to prevent shadows when writing has been patented in Germany.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the historical era 13,000,000 persons have perished in earthquakes.

The Tartars have a quaint custom of taking a guest by the ear when inviting him to eat or drink with them.

Chileans never enter or leave a coach, street car or other public vehicle without bowing to all its occupants.

Under the laws of China the man who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool down.

Ornithologists have discovered that crows have no less than twenty-seven cries, each distinctly referable to a different action.

The nests of the termites, or white ant, are, proportioned to the size and weight of the builders, the greatest structures in the world.

The earliest pottery which printed designs of American subjects was made at Liverpool at the end of the eighteenth century.

The Russian state scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 268 diamonds, 360 rubies and 15 emeralds.

In Sweden there are floating canneries. They are small vessels, which follow fishing fleets, and men on them can fish while they are fresh.

It was once customary in France when a guest had remained too long for the host to serve a cold shoulder of mutton instead of a hot roast. This was the origin of the phrase "to give the cold shoulder."

Cats can swim if they only care to exert themselves sufficiently. The ancient Egyptians used to fish with them on the Nile, according to the representations on walls and so forth that have come down to us.

The most magnificent tomb in the world is deemed to be the palace temple of Karnak, occupying a space of nine acres, or twice that of St. Peter's at Rome. The temple space is a poet's dream of gigantic columns, beautiful courts and wondrous avenues of sphinxes.

Out of the 84 women admitted to the St. Louis Insane Asylum last year, 68 were from domestic service. The rest of the list comprised one clerk, one factory hand, one music teacher, one saleswoman, two seamstresses, one tobacco stemmer, six without occupation and three unknown.

The recently completed tower at New Brighton, the top of which is 620 feet above the level of the Old Dock still at Liverpool, is the highest structure in England. The tower itself is 570 feet in height. The similar structure at Blackpool measures but 518 feet, leaving its new rival with an advantage of 52 feet.

A coal mine in Scotland which caught fire over fifty years ago and has been burning ever since has at last burned itself out. The mine is on the Daiquharran estate, Dailly. It was set on fire by the engines which worked the fans, and although many costly attempts have been made to extinguish it they have been unsuccessful.

Denmark makes a clear distinction between the thriftless and the respectable poor. The former are treated like English paupers. The latter never cross a workhouse threshold. If destitute, they receive a pension ranging from $14 to $84 a year; or, if too feeble to look after themselves, they are placed in an old-age home.

The Scarcity of Tin Ore.

The fact that tin, of all the metals in common use, is only sparingly distributed throughout the world is again called attention to by an Australian geologist, Mr. B. J. Skertchley, who has published a monograph upon the subject. While the known gold fields of the world cover more than 1,500,000 square miles, the tin fields have an area of less than 12,000 square miles. Thus, for every square mile of tin ground there are 132 square miles of gold-bearing country. There are seven tin districts in Europe, producing about 8,300 tons yearly, of which the Cornish mines yield about 8,000 tons. Asia has two tin areas—Hunan, in China, estimated by some of the best authorities to produce 10,000 to 20,000 tons a year, but proved by official figures to yield less than 2,500 tons, and the Straits Settlements and adjacent principalities, yielding 58,000 tons yearly, the richest yield in the world. Africa has no known tin mine; North America no payable mine; South America only one tin area Bolivia and Peru, yielding less than 4,000 tons a year, and Australia, the youngest, contributes about 6,000 tons a year.

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Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The journal of the one hundred and fourteenth convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, just issued, furnishes the following statistics: Number clergy, 275; number of churches in union with convention, 128; sittings, 70,000 chapels, 60, with 15,592 sittings; mission stations, 50; postulants, 13; lay readers licensed 65; parish or Sunday school buildings, 110; parsonages, 76; baptisms, adults, 564; infants, 4,156; confirmations, 2,878; communicants added, new, 2,635; by transfer, 1,229; present number, 46,875; Sunday schools and Bible classes, teachers, 3,273; scholars, 40,574; other schools, teachers, 241; scholars, 2,270; receipts, $1,104,761.15; expenditures, $1,096,556.45; estimated aggregate value of church property in the diocese, $12,500,000; encumbrances on church edifices, $176,400; encumbrances on other buildings and lands, $159,628.01; other indebtedness, $20,921.35.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m. tf

Jurors for September Court.

GRAND JURORS.

Benton twp.—C. B. Meyers.
Berwick—Fred Chrisman.
Bloom—E. F. Dietterick, William Kramer, Edward Myers, J. H. Mercer, Charles Quick, Joseph Witts, Thos. E. Wildsmith.
Briarcreek—Charlie Martz.
Catawissa boro.—I. G. Ervin.
Catawissa twp.—W. H. Roberts.
Centralia boro.—James Reece.
Centre—John Scott.
Conyngham—John Frash, Wm. Riley.
Fishingcreek—Henry S. Hummel, O. S. McHenry, O. S. Pealer.
Millville boro.—Frank Stadler.
Orange—Harrison Brenner.
Pine—William Swartz.
Scott—J. E. White.
Sugarloaf—I A. Ruckle.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Clingerman.
Benton twp.—Bruce Ash.
Berwick—Chas. Haas, Miles Marteeny, Geo. S. Mooney.
Bloom—W. B. Allen, Frank Derr, Wm. Dentler, Edward Gerringer, Wm. Herbine, B. F. Hicks, Frank Knorr, Jas. Magee 1st, J. B. McHenry, Wm. Pugh J. M. Walter.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Catawissa boro.—Charles Brown, John R. Deemer, Harrp M. Hamlin.
Centralia boro.—John B. Laughlin, Mike Maddon, Robert White, Jr.
Cleveland—Ele Clever.
Conyngham—Charles Emmis, Lewis Fetzer, Emanuel Levan, Wm. Rhoads.
Fishingcreek—A. W. Buckalew, Amos Hartman.
Greenwood—George W. Derr.
Jackson—John Savage, J. H. Shultz.
Madison—Howard Greenly Thomas Kinlin, George Mausteller.
Main—C. F. Hartzell.
Millville boro.—V. P. Eves, Alfred Hunter, John Kingston.
Mt. Pleasant—Samuel English.
Roaringcreek—Isaac W. Cherrington.
Scott—N. W. Fowler, George P. Hess, John Jones, I. J. Musselman, H. C. Ruckle, John Wanich.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—John Clingerman.
Benton boro.—H. O. McHenry.
Benton twp.—R. M. Shultz.
Berwick—James W. Basom, MacCrea Evans, H. C. Laubach.
Bloom—A. H. Corell, George W. Hartzel, B. Fred Hartman, Jacob Stiner, E. J. Stetler, C. M. Tervilliger.
Briarcreek—Samuel Rinard, Alfred Stiner.
Catawissa boro.—Jas. A. Guy, Chas. Heist.
Centralia boro.—James J. Colihan, Robt. P. Farrel.
Greenwood—Lewis Robbins.
Hemlock—John Moore, Barton Purcel.
Jackson—Earl Derr Michael Hartman.
Locust—Daniel Knorr.
Madison—Latimer Whipple.
Main—Boyd Hartzell.
Mifflin—J. D. Houck.
Mt. Pleasant—Clinton Crawford.
Orange—Josiah Lowery.
Pine—J. F. Fenstemacher.
Scott—Jacob Hirleman, H. C. Millard, Charles Shaffer, Jerry Welliver.
Sugarloaf—Andrew Lewis, Ale Park.

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Queen, of N. Y....	500,000	3,538,915	1,091,622
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ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a condidate for President Judge of the 26th Judicial District subject to the decision of the Republican conference of said district.

C. C. EVANS.

Death of Mrs. J. F. Wilbur.

Mrs. J. F. Wilbur, widow of the late Rev. J. F. Wilbur, died at the home of her daughter in Hopbottom, Saturday. She was of a very advanced age, being 88 years old. Until recently she resided in Carbondale. She left there on June 15, to visit her daughter at Hopbottom. At that time she was in very good health considering her extreme age. Since then she has been ailing with the troubles peculiar to old age.

Her son, H. B. Wilbur, of Carbondale, received a telegram Saturday evening apprising him of her death. He left for Hopbottom to make arrangements for the funeral. It took place Tuesday afternoon. The remains were taken to Peckville for interment.

Deceased is survived by three sons and one daughter. They are J. B. Wilbur, Washington, D. C., Prof. George E. Wilbur of Bloomsburg, Pa., H. B. Wilbur of Carbondale, and Mrs. E. A. Williams of Hopbottom.—*Wilkes-Barre Times.*

Death of William Hartman.

The subject of this sketch was born in Catawissa in 1812, and died at his home at that place Saturday afternoon, having lived there all his life. He had been in very poor health for a long time, and for a year past was unable to attend to any business at all. He was a brother to Isaiah W., and Wellington Hartman of Bloomsburg, and is survived by a wife and one daughter. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. U. Myers yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hartman learned the carpenter trade while quite young and was a mechanic of more than ordinary ability. He did considerable contracting.

Pay Your Own Taxes.

The act of July 5, 1897, provides that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to pay or cause to be paid any occupation or poll tax assessed against an elector, except on the written and signed order of such elector authorizing such payment to be made, which written and signed order must be presented at least thirty days prior to the date of holding the election at which such elector desires to vote. Any person violating this act is subject to imprisonment for a term of not less than twenty days and not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars. All voters should pay their own taxes and take no chances of violating this law.

By the Act of Assembly, passed in 1867, it is made a common nuisance for any person or persons, corporation or company owning lands or occupying the same, or holding or occupying any railroad, turnpike or other road to allow the following weeds to come to seed, to wit: Common mullein, moth mullein, wild carrot, Canada thistles, horse nettle or oxeye daisy.

TAX NOTICE.

A. N. Yost, Treasurer of the town of Bloomsburg, will receive town taxes at his office, Wirt Building, on and after August 16, 1898 for a period of thirty days, after which time five per cent will be added. A. N. YOST, Treas.

Marriage.

CLEAVER—MENSCH. At the home of Mr. Bryfogle, Rupert, David C. Cleaver of Philadelphia, and Margaret Mensch of Bloomsburg, were united in marriage, Wed. Aug. 17, 1898 by Rev. W. H. Hartman.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Literary Notes.

FROM THE S. S. MCCLURE CO., NEW YORK.

Mr. George E. Graham and Mr. W. A. M. Goods will contribute to *McClure's Magazine* for September, accounts of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet as witnessed by themselves from Commodore Schley's flagship, the "Brooklyn," and Admiral Sampson's flagship, the "New York. They represented the Associated Press, and were the only correspondents abroad the American ships at the time of the battle with Cervera. The articles will be very fully illustrated, largely from photographs of the actual scene, taken by the authors. The illustrations will comprise portraits of all the commanders, Spanish as well as American ; pictures of all the ships ; views and diagrams of the battle in its successive stages ; and views of the wrecks of the Spanish ships taken soon after the battle closed.

McClure's Magazine for September will contain an article by George B. Waldron on "The Commercial Promise of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines ;" and an article by Ray Stannard Baker describing the elaborate and costly system by which the news of the war has been reported for the American newspapers.

Hamlin Garland will contribute to the September *McClure's* an account of General Custer's last fight in the actual words of Two Moon, an Indian chief still living, who took part in it. The article will be illustrated with portrait from life.

Swindled Out of $2500.

Ex-County Commissioner Strebeigh's Death Said to be Due to That.

It has just been learned that Ex-County Commissioner Thomas J. Strebeigh, who died at his home in Montoursville, was buncoed out of $2500 several days before his death, and it is believed that worry over the loss is what caused his sudden illness and death.

One day a young man called at Strebeigh's home and represented himself as cashier of a Muncy bank. He asked Strebeigh to go with him to look at a farm which he thought of purchasing. On the way a third party was met and the old three-card monte game was worked. The alleged cashier lost a small sum and induced Strebeigh to go to Williamsport for money so he could get even. Strebeigh drew $2500 from the Susquehanna Trust company and the strangers got it all. When Strebeigh returned home late that night he looked as though he had been drugged.

The Supreme Court recently rendered a decision in a contested election case that will hereafter act as a guide for election boards in the counting of ballots not marked strictly according to the letter of the law. The case in question, on which the Supreme Court has ruled originated in a township in York county. Three ballots were rejected because the voters had put a cross-mark opposite the name of one of the candidates in another column. The throwing out of these three ballots entire defeated the Republican candidate for assessor. In all three of the ballots there were cross-marks at the top of the Republican column, in which column was printed the name of the appellant. In two of the ballots strokes were run through the names of the Republican candidates. In one ballot a stroke was drawn through the name of the Republican candidate for supervisor and a cross-mark made opposite the name of his Democrat antagonist. Apparently the intention of the voter was to vote the full Republican ticket, except in the cases of the persons whose names were scratched, and all three intended, in all human probability, to vote for the appellant for assessor. The lower court, however, rejected the ballots and is sustained by the Supreme Court. The decision is an important one, as it changes what has been the practice in many districts, namely, to follow the intent of the voter. The intent of the voter, according to the Supreme Court, can have nothing to do with the case. If any portion of the ballot is improperly marked the entire ballot must be thrown out.

THE WAR AT AN END.

M. CAMBON FOR SPAIN AND SEC. DAY FOR U. S. SIGN THE PROTOCOL.

Spain is to Give Up Cuba, Porto Rico and All Other West Indian Islands Are Ceded to the United States. Also One of the Ladrones.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The protocol preliminary to a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed at the White House at 4.23 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Secretary Day acted for the United States and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, for the government of Spain.

Immediately after the signatures were affixed telegraphic orders were sent to the military commanders in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines to cease hostilities, as peace had been restored. These orders had been prepared in advance, in order that no time might be lost, and placed in the custody of Adjutant General Corbin. This fact gave rise to the rumor that the orders had already been dispatched. This is still denied absolutely and categorically by Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin, the latter speaking for the president.

The Protocol.

The protocol provides:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than October 1.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Arranging for Signing.

Washington, Aug. 13.—President McKinley was notified at about 2 o'clock yesterday of the receipt of a dispatch from the Madrid government by M. Cambon, and was informed that the protocol would be signed later in the afternoon, the exact hour to be fixed by Secretary Day.

WILLIAM R. DAY, SECRETARY OF STATE

The dispatch authorizing the French ambassador to sign the protocol looking to a cessation of hostilities between Spain and the United States began to arrive at the embassy at 1 o'clock.

It was said at the embassy that as soon as the translation has been completed M. Thiebaut would take a copy to the state department and arrange for the visit of the ambassador to sign the protocol with Secretary Day.

M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the French embassy, arrived at the state department at 2.45 o'clock to make arrangements with Judge Day for the visit of M. Cambon to sign the protocol.

M. Thiebaut was at once shown into Judge Day's room. He brought with him a copy of the cable dispatch defining M. Cambon's powers and certifying to his authority in behalf of Spain.

The interview between Secretary Day and M. Thiebaut closed at 3.05 o'clock, and the secretary immediately went to the White House to consult with the president.

When Secretary Day left the White House at 3.20 o'clock he said that the protocol would be signed at the White House between 4 and 5 o'clock.

It had been originally planned to have the signing take place at the state department, but at the request of the president, who desired to witness it, it was decided that M. Cambon should meet Secretary Day at the White House.

The cabinet adjourned at noon, having spent the morning in discussing routine affairs and speculating on the outcome of the protocol, assuming that its execution was certain to take place shortly. Much satisfaction was expressed over the prospect of an early resumption of peaceful conditions and a return to the consideration of the ordinary matters of government.

After the order for the cessation of hostilities comes the formal armistice, to be followed in turn by the appointment of peace commissioners, the preparation of a treaty and its ratification by the Senate, which will be called in special session, just before the regular meeting time of Congress in December.

While the work of the peace commission is being performed the president will be occupied with studying the intricate problem of establishing forms of government, temporary and permanent, in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, a delicate and perplexing task, requiring the most profound investigation and careful handling.

M. JULES CAMBON FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

It is still believed that Secretary Day will not leave the state department until the treaty of peace is arranged, notwithstanding that he is to be president of the peace commission. There is much speculation as to the make up of the commission. The names of Senators Allison and Gorman are mentioned.

Protocol Article Relating to Philippines.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Owing to an error in transmission, article III of the full text of the peace protocol, as cabled from Madrid, was not given with accuracy. The text of this article is as follows, agreeing with Secretary Day's statement on Friday afternoon, after the signing of the protocol.

Article III. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

ALLEGED CUBAN SCHEME

Plan to Occupy Santiago Jointly With the Americans.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.—General Wood, through the vigilance of the secret service men, learned yesterday that he Cubans had planned to make an attempt later in the month to occupy the city jointly with the Americans, in pursuance of their desire to share the civil administration of the town with the American officers and place their flags on the public buildings.

The plan of the Cubans, Gen. Wood learns, is not to resort to any violence, but to attempt to march into the town peaceably.

The details of the scheme, however, are not yet known to the Americans, but the Spanish and Cuban residents of the town who know of the plan are very much opposed to it.

They have petitioned the American officers to remain and preserve order, and nothing is more certain than that the Cubans will not be allowed to enter the city.

The Morro road, by which the Cubans had planned to come to Santiago, is guarded by the Fifth regiment of immunes, commanded by Colonel Sargent, whose orders are to let no bodies of armed men pass.

Every one has been disarmed in the town under the terms of the proclamation issued by General Shafter after the news of the signing of the peace protocol arrived.

Hundreds of machetes have been taken possession of and stored in the public arsenals. Garcia's army is now on a twenty-eight day furlough, and most of his men are at their homes.

The health of the town under the improved sanitary conditions is becoming better. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported. The sickness among the Spanish prisoners, however, is increasing, 3,146 cases of illness having been reported to General Wood yesterday.

The principal complaints are malignant malaria and acute dysentery. The malaria is of an exceedingly deadly type. The men loaded on board the transports to be sent back to Spain are in a wretched condition.

The transport ship Leone will sail for Montauk Point to-day with the Ennis Light Battery and parts of different infantry regiments.

Russia's Congratulations.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The state department has posted the following bulletin:

"Besides the congratulatory note of the Italian ambassador felicitating the government of the United States on the signature of the preliminaries of peace with Spain, the secretary of state received on the night of the 13th instant a telegram from the ambassador of Russia, Count Cassini, who is now sojourning at Narragansett pier, by which he tendered his congratulations upon the conclusion of the protocol which assures a peace alike glorious to this country and honorable to our adversaries of yesterday."

Three Counterfeiters Arrested.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Chief Wilkie of the treasury secret service has received news of the arrest on Saturday last of Charles Vanderbrush, Wallace Davenport and Sanford Dunn, who have been passing counterfeit quarters and half dollars in Newark and other parts of northern New Jersey. The chief sent a subordinate into that neighborhood about two weeks ago, who soon located the counterfeiters' secret headquarters in the hills near Sparta, Sussex county, New Jersey. The detective went up into the hills himself and lived there till he had run his game down and captured them. From all appearances their arrest puts an end to the gang in that part of the country.

Warships to Go to Guantanamo.

St. Croix, Aug. 17.—Nearly all the warships on duty in Porto Rican waters have received orders to go to Guantanamo bay, presumably to wait there until the peace negotiations are settled.

The cruiser Columbia has been ordered to New York, and will leave this morning. The other ships will start for Guantanamo bay in a day or two.

Off for Greenland.

Copenhagen Aug. 17.—The expedition to explore the east coast of Greenland under Lieutenant Amdrup, sailed yesterday morning on board the steamer Godt-Haab.

The Dollar Mark Sign.

"There is a conflict among the standard writers as to the derivation of the dollar mark sign, $," explained a treasury official : "and they seem to be getting farther apart all the time instead of approaching each other. The popular theory among the older authorities was that the dollar sign was made out of the letters U. S., which were prefixed to the currency of the country. These letters were written hurriedly, and the theory grew that they eventually ran into one conglomerate letter or sign, and that the $ was the result. This was the generally accepted explanation until about fifty years ago, when a prominent financial authority advanced the proposition that the dollar mark grew out of the figure 8, denoting a piece of eight reals, the dollar being originally called a piece of eight. But there is no certainty about it, and as the dollar is clearly an American coin designation it seems strange that there never has been an official or authorized statement as to the origin or derivation of the mark."—*Washington Star.*

THE BROADWAY. DAILY SPECIAL SALES

Read the list for the week, commencing August 19th, 1898.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th.

Special Sale of Men's Shirts for one day only.

Men's 48c unlaundered white shirts at 39c each, all sizes.

Men's 75c laundered white shirts at 60c each.

Men's colored percale and negligee shirts at one-fourth off the regular prices for this sale.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th.

Special Sale of Umbrellas for one day only.

School umbrellas, 39c ea., worth 50.

Ladies' 26 inch umbrellas with fine celluloid handles, good value at $1, for this sale only 82c each.

Men's 28 inch Union Twill umbrellas, steel rod, silver trimmed handles, for this sale only 85c each.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22th.

Special Sale of Handkerchiefs for one day only.

Men's colored cotton handkerchiefs 4c each.

Ladies' white hemstitched cambric handkerchiefs, 4 and 8c each.

Men's Japanette hemstitched handkerchiefs, full size, very fine. 3 for 25c.

Ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs, special value at 10c each, worth 20c.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23th.

Special Sale of White Dress Goods for one day only.

White India linen, 6, 8, 10, 13c yd.

White Piques, excellent values at 12, 15 and 16c yd., worth fully ¼ more

Plaid Muslins, Organdies, Swisses and all kinds of white goods at special sale prices.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24th

Special Sale of White Counterpanes for one day only.

In this sale we place all our white counterpanes at ¼ off our regular low prices, 50c to $2.00 each.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25th.

Special Sale of Ladies' Belts and Pocketbooks for one day only.

A clean up of these indispensable articles at prices much below their real value.

Belts, 5c to $1.00 each.

Pocketbooks, 5c to $1.25 each.

Purses, 1c to 25c ea.

Watch these sales. There is money in them for you—but none for us.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,

Mover's New Building, Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG.

Shoe Bar= gains

To close out quickly several small lots of

-SHOES-

We will give decided bargains during the month of July.

—o—

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1898.

The policy of this Great Store is to have everything that people are apt to want, and yet sell nothing but what is worthy and dependable goods. Many times the goods we advertise are so little priced that people wonder how we can sell so cheap. That's part of our policy,

Giving Better Values Than You'd Expect,

And at any time when articles purchased are not what you expect, your money back, for the asking. Just now you'll find our store especially attractive with

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS.

In many instances prices are almost halved, to make room for Fall arrivals.

At the Wash Goods Counter This Week

You'll find New Dress Ginghams in great variety of patterns, that usually sell at 10c. the yard, now 5c. per yard.

36-Inch English Percales, always 12½c. per yard, now 7c. per yard.

Crown Lappet Lawns, plenty of patterns to choose from, they were 12½c., now 8c. per yard.

Imported Organdies, new designs, full 32 inches wide, always 25c., now 12½c. per yard.

Cool nights are almost here. You'll want a light weight Blanket. Better buy them now while the price is so low.

One lot with finished crochet edge, came in fancy patterns to save washing, price should be $1.25, special this week at 79c.

Pure White Summer Blankets, with finished edge, 10-4 size, 49c. each.

The Best Corset Ever Sold at 50 Cents.

Not a regular 50c. Corset, but equal to any at 75c., and even more. Made with good side steels, heavily boned, come long and short waisted ; see them on second floor or write us about them.

CRASH SKIRTS.

Priced lower than well made skirts have yet been offered, 39c., 89c., 98c., $1.25.

White Duck Skirts at 49c. and 75c.

SEWING MACHINES AT $15.75.

And guaranteed for five years, made in most improved manner, with five drawers, with high arm and full set of best attachments. You'd pay $25 and get no better.

The Boy Wears Overalls

As well as his father. These are made just like his, of good Blue Denim, with bib front and braces, all sizes from 3 to 13 years.

25c. the Pair.

A Cool, Comfortable and Cosy Restaurant

Is located on our fifth floor, with the best service in the city and prices very moderate.

Regular Dinners 25c.

Lunches, Ice Cream and Ices served. Have your friends meet you here or in our waiting room on the second floor. Everything for your convenience and welcome to all.

Jonas Long's Sons

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Scranton, Pa.